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## THE SPANISH COUP D'ETAT.

ALTHOUGH Spain exists in a corner, and is no longer the great and paramount State that it was in the days of Columbus, its insurrections and revolutions are neither without interest nor without importance to the rest of Europe. Despotism is in the ascendant; and why should not Spain be subjected to a despotism, like the other States of the Continent? Such seems to have been the question put to themselves by the young lady who sits on the throne of that country, and the wicked persons who influence her actions, pervert her judgment, and govern through her instrumentality. Their answer to the question may be read in the recent events at Madrid, and in the torrents of blood designedly shed in its streets during the week, and which, at the time we write, is perhaps still flowing in other parts of the country. General O'Donnell and Queen Christina (for though the latter is absent from Spain she is the prime mover in all the mischiefs and calamities that beset it), have evidently taken courage and heart of grace from the present state of Europe. They have seen England and France conclude a premature and unstable peace with the great upholder of despotism on the Continent. They have seen Russia—humbled it may be, but not seriously hurt—with her territories undiminished, with Poland unrescued,—allowed breathing-time to renew her aggressions. They have seen Austria rampant in Italy, and the young liberties of Sardinia seriously endangered. They have seen English statesmen cringing to despots and to despotic rulers, and making common cause with them for the maintenance of the *status quo* of the map of Europe, and for the perpetuation of all the exciting anomalies and grievances which prevent the various nations of the most civilised quarter of the earth from developing their resources and becoming—as

England became before them—free, independent, prosperous, and self-governed. They have seen all this, and have remembered at the same time that France, their nearest neighbour, is as despotic as the rest; and that a despotism was established on the ruins of liberty in that country, by a bold and successful *coup d'état*. If a *coup d'état* succeeded in France, why should it not succeed in Spain? Was not the hour ripe? Was not Espartero—the idol of the people, the man who saved the throne only two years ago—becoming old and past his work? Was he not weak and well-intentioned,—irresolute and merciful—averse from the shedding of blood, and deficient in the daring energy that not only achieves liberty but upholds it when attacked? In this manner Queen Isabella and her mother, and their accomplice, O'Donnell, appear to have argued themselves into the conviction that the liberties of Spain might be destroyed. They conspired and acted accordingly. Having resolved upon a *coup d'état*, and the abrogation of the Constitution to which two—at least of these high parties had sworn fidelity, it became necessary to get up a pretext for the meditated violence. They knew they had a first-rate model to guide them. They had only to look across the Pyrenees to be convinced of the impolicy of leaving anything to chance in a game so desperate. They prepared their measures in secrecy and silence. For three months at least the scheme must have been deliberated and concocted. At last it was matured. Madrid, suspecting no evil, was gradually filled with soldiers. A decree was drawn up, abrogating the whole civil law, and declaring the whole country in a state of siege, and pretexts were invented for quarrelling with Espartero. Whilst he remained in office he was a standing obstacle to despotism in Spain; and unless he could be got rid of the plans of O'Donnell and the Queen could not be carried into execution. To this end dissen-

sions were purposely created in the Cabinet and Council. The anticipated result ensued, and Espartero, at variance with his colleagues, found it necessary to place his resignation in the hands of the Queen. The Queen accepted it with a show of regret, and gave full powers to O'Donnell to form a Ministry among his own adherents and co-conspirators against the liberty of Spain.

The National Guard, aware too late of the treachery, flew to arms. O'Donnell was ready for the emergency, which he had foreseen and guarded against. At the head of 18,000 men, he quenched the insurrection in blood, after a desperate conflict in which victory was for a long time doubtful. Having become master of the situation, the liberties of Spain were scratched out by a stroke of the pen; the National Guard was dissolved and disarmed; Parliamentary Government was abolished; the freedom of the press was annihilated; a Military Government was established; and a pure unmitigated Despotism was installed at Madrid.

The country, however, has not yet submitted—perhaps never will submit—to this abominable treason against its rights. In France the provinces accept, as a matter of course, the revolutions of Paris. In Spain, Madrid does not of necessity give the law to the whole country. In following the French plan of operation, the Queen and O'Donnell may not attain a similar degree of success. They may be masters of the capital without securing the adhesion of the other great cities; and a long and bloody civil war may be the consequence of their temporary triumph. In the whole history of Europe we know of no attempt so nefarious against the liberties of a nation. The *coup d'état* of Napoleon III. had the merit of necessity; of a situation forced upon him by inveterate political foes, who sought his overthrow; of a great name—the greatest of modern times; of the powerful and splendid traditions attached to it; and, lastly,



HER MAJESTY REVIEWING AT WOOLWICH THE ROYAL ARTILLERY RETURNED FROM THE CRIMEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





it had the general concurrence of a nation worn out by anarchy and desirous of peace, in preference even to liberty. But O'Donnell and the Queen of Spain have no such aids—no such extenuations. They have neither name nor tradition; neither necessity nor policy to justify their acts or to diminish the abhorrence with which all honest men must look upon them; and it is doubtful even whether they will achieve the success which is the only possible justification, small as that may be, of treason so monstrous.

If their cause should prosper—which, in spite of all present appearances, we shall not permit ourselves to fear—every despot in Europe will rejoice. The King of Naples will take heart, the weak Pope will be swayed more surely by bad advisers, and Austria will fasten more securely her iron grip on the neck of unhappy Italy. Fortunately, Spain is still too great a country to permit any foreign interference in her internal dissensions, or we might speedily see the wavering balance turned too surely in favour of O'Donnell and the perjured Queen by the appearance of an alien army on the Spanish side of the Peninsula. But this will not be. The Spaniards, happier in this than the Italians, will settle their own differences with their rulers; and will have with them in the struggle the sympathy of all Europe. Despotism, and the abettors of despotism, may wish success to O'Donnell; but all others will pray for the speedy downfall of as cold-blooded and resolute a traitor as ever arose to destroy the liberties of a people.

#### REVIEW OF THE CRIMEAN ARTILLERY AT WOOLWICH.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we fully detailed the grand review and inspection on Monday week, at Woolwich, of the various troops of Horse Artillery and Field Batteries recently returned from the Crimea. It was altogether a magnificent display. In the line were ninety-two guns, twenty more than were with the army in the East, nearly 400 ammunition and small-arm ammunition waggon, 2450 horses, and 3600 men.

Our Artist has upon the preceding page represented her Majesty and Prince Albert, visitors, and staff. The party descended from their carriages, and mounted their chargers. Her Majesty was equipped more à la militaire than at any former review. Over her riding-habit was the short scarlet coat, smaller, yet embroidered in the same style as that of a Field Marshal. Crossing the left shoulder was a General's sash and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter; and she wore a small, elegantly-shaped riding-hat, ornamented with a General's plume of red and white feathers. She rode her favourite dark bay charger, which was superbly caparisoned; and her whole appearance was both striking and beautiful. Prince Albert wore the full uniform of a Field Marshal, with the ribbon of the Garter. The Prince of Prussia wore the uniform of a General in the Prussian service. The Duke of Cambridge wore the full uniform of a Lieutenant-General, with the ribbon of the Garter. Following the Royal party, in a carriage and four, were the Princess Louise of Prussia and the Countess Oriolla; while in another carriage came the officers in attendance on the Prince of Prussia and her Majesty. The whole cortege proceeded to the flagstaff set up in front of the Cadet College, and near a dais covered with scarlet cloth. Here the Royal carriages waited while her Majesty, attended as before, rode along the whole line of the Artillery.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**MEMORIAL TO THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS.**—Last Monday afternoon a large meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, the great majority of whom belonged to the military profession, was held in the Lecture Theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall, for the purpose of taking steps for erecting some permanent memorial to the officers and men of the brigade of Guards who fell in the late war. The Duke of Cambridge occupied the chair. Resolutions in favour of the erection of the proposed monument, and appointing a committee to obtain subscriptions and otherwise carry out the objects of the meeting, were moved by Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford, Major-General Lord Rokeby, General Sir Edward Bowater, Colonel Bruce, and Sir John Hanbury. (The Earl of Strafford appeared quite blind, and was led into the theatre by General Stanhope.) A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to the Duke of Cambridge for presiding, his Royal Highness acknowledged the compliment, and said that, however heavy his duties were, he felt it his duty to come there and give his assistance, for no man had been more closely connected with the Guards than he had (Cheers), and whilst he was Commander of that brigade he felt proud of the position he held. In speaking of the brigade, he wished it to be understood that he made no distinction between them and the regiments of the Line, for he maintained that throughout the whole struggle the entire army had fought most nobly, and had given universal satisfaction (Cheers).

**THE ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.**—The Commissioners of the Royal Fund for patriotic purposes during the war have made a report, from which it appeared that they had received the large sum of 1,400,000*l.* The last remittances from Sydney amounted to 25,000*l.*; making, with previous remittances, the sum of 65,000*l.* received from the colony of New South Wales.

**THE DRAINAGE—ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.**—At the adjourned special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Tuesday last the debate was resumed upon Major Lyon's motion for the adoption of the outfall in Erith Marshes for the main drainage, as proposed by the engineer in his amended report of the 7th of July, with a provision that the discharge shall take place only at or after high water. Mr. Doulton moved, and Mr. Hows seconded, as an amendment, "That the engineer be directed to prepare a plan, with sections and estimates, for extending the main sewer to Long Reach, and that the sewage be discharged there only at or after high water." The discussion lasted some hours. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Dixon, Mr. T. H. Hall, Mr. Wright, Mr. H. L. Taylor, and Mr. Deputy Harrison, on the ground that it would involve a great and unnecessary increase of the cost, estimated by the last-named gentleman at 170,000*l.* extra for construction, and 3000*l.* a year for pumping; on the other side, it was contended by several members that it would be worth while to make the scheme so thoroughly effectual as to ensure Sir B. Hall's approval. The chairman then put the amendment, when there appeared fourteen votes for it and an equal number against it. The chairman then gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment, which then stood as a substantive motion. Mr. Wright moved, as another amendment, "That the engineer be instructed to report on the desirability of carrying the entire sewage of the metropolis below Erith, by means of one large tunnel to Sea Reach." The debate was again adjourned.

**THE UNITY JOINT-STOCK BANK.**—A meeting of the Unity Joint-Stock Mutual Banking Company took place on Tuesday last, when resolutions were passed authorising the directors to take the necessary steps for increasing the capital as occasion may require to 2,000,000*l.*, by the issue of 17,000 additional shares of 100*l.* each, 50*l.* to be paid up. It was explained that not more than about one-third of the shares will be issued for the present, as the capital will be created only as the increasing business of the company may require or the establishment of branches may present prospects of success. The first issue will be limited to 3000, to be divided *pro rata* among the existing shareholders. Objections were raised to the establishment of numerous branches; but it was intimated that if any, when started, shall not prove remunerative, they will be immediately closed.

**PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO MR. DEPUTY R. B. WHITESIDE.**—The parishioners of St. Katherine Cree, Aldgate, have presented the above-named gentleman with a valuable silver Tea and Coffee Service (manufactured by Mr. P. G. Dodd, of Cornhill), with the following inscription engraved on the tea-tray:—"Presented, with a tea and coffee service, to R. B. Whiteside, Esq., by the parishioners of St. Katherine Cree Church, as a memorial of their esteem, and in testimony of their appreciation of his valuable services, during seventeen years, as guardian of the poor of this parish, in the City of London Union. June 25, 1856."

**TESTIMONIAL FROM WORKMEN TO THEIR EMPLOYERS.**—On Saturday the 12th inst. the men in the employ of the London Printing and Publishing Company held their annual dinner at the Pavilion Hotel, Woolwich, when they presented a handsome silver épergne as a testimonial of their respect to each of the two managing directors, Messrs. Tallis and Brain. Several speeches were made strongly expressive of mutual good feeling between masters and men. About 120 workmen sat down to dinner on this occasion; and on the Monday following the directors of the company entertained the employees of the establishment to a dinner and entertainment at the Crystal Palace, when the guests numbered no less than 304 persons, including the young women and boys employed in folding, binding, &c.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

IN default of matters of public interest, the trial between the wife and heirs of the late M. Pescatore is one of the subjects that excite the most attention—less, perhaps, for the interests themselves that the discussion involves, than from the manner in which it is carried on and from the power, skill, and eloquence displayed in the pleadings of MM. Chaix d'Est Ange and Dufaure. M. Pescatore's fortune is supposed to amount to a capital of between twelve and fourteen millions of francs: by two different wills M. Pescatore leaves the enjoyment of the larger portion of his property to Dame Catherine Weber, his wife, to go at her death to his heirs. The said heirs declare that no legal marriage has taken place between the parties, and that the union, being only a religious one, in no way entitles Dame Catherine Weber to the privileges of a wife in the law; hence the trial, which involves many delicate and difficult points, and affords room for an unusual display of skill and eloquence on the part of the two celebrated pleaders engaged by the contending parties.

Some of the English journals have what we cannot refrain from calling absurd reports on the subject of the Princess Mathilde's desire to obtain a divorce from her husband, and her ultimate intentions, should the object be accomplished. M. Demidoff (who is no Prince, though so styled by some of the chroniclers in question) is forbidden by the Emperor of Russia to molest his wife, and is obliged to afford her an extremely large allowance; and her position as the first Princess of the Empire can hardly be improved by any marriage—certainly not by one with M. de Morny, such as is spoken of. Further, in speaking of her age the slight mistake of twenty-one years has been made—the Princess being now in her 36th year, instead of in her 57th.

One of the subjects which it is said the Emperor intends to take into serious consideration is that of the means of lodging the poor and labouring classes in Paris—a question of the utmost gravity, and of which as yet no solution has been found. His Majesty's letter in the *Moniteur*, on the subject of the means to be adopted for the prevention of future inundations, has excited much attention.

At Versailles an encounter of some importance occurred last week between the Carabiniers and the Grenadiers de la Garde Impériale stationed there, which led to the shedding of some blood—though we believe that the report that one or two deaths had occurred was at least premature, if not wholly unfounded. It appears that considerable jealousy had existed since the arrival of the latter, and that on the occasion of some slight provocation a *mêlée* ensued, in which a number of the young men of the town took part on the side of the Grenadiers de la Garde; the favour in which the Carabiniers (who had long been stationed in the town) were held by the fairer portion of the community having, it appears, excited the indignation of the native Lotharios against their more fortunate rivals. By the intervention of the officers and some of the sous-officiers of the two corps, who remained strangers to the misunderstandings of their subordinates, peace was, with some difficulty, restored, and the Marshal Magnan went to Versailles to pass the troops in review, and to endeavour to consolidate the peace which seems now pretty well re-established.

At St. Louis-au-Puy took place the ceremony of the coronation of the Black Virgin, with the aid and attendance of various Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops. The whole concluded with the utmost pomp and magnificence. Since the inundations, such fêtes have become of regular and constant occurrence.

At the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers has taken place a meeting of considerable importance and interest, with the view of petitioning the Government to authorise the establishment of a public exhibition of industrial art, and the foundation of a museum and school for the encouragement of this industry. M. Klagmann, the sculptor, to whom Paris owes the fountain Louvois and the beautiful fountains of the Place de la Concorde, and MM. Clergal and Chava Dupury, reporters, read to the Assembly a memorial, in which were expressed the reasons for the forming such establishments, the advantages to be gained thereby, and finally a project for their creation. A large number of artists, manufacturers, and art encouragers of the highest consideration, have for some years desired the establishment of such measures; and, in 1852, certain documents treating on the subject were presented to the Prince-President, and some of these documents enter into the groundwork of the present plan. In the reports were cited the Museum of Practical Art in England, and the anecdote of the removal of the shield of Benvenuto Cellini, given by François I. to Henry VIII. after the Field of the Cloth of Gold, from Westminster to the Museum at Marlborough House. As a commencement of the realisation of these plans the committee demands the Government's authority for the establishment of an Exhibition of Industrial Art at the Palais d'Industrie in a year.

The placing of a night watch on the top of the Tour St. Jacques has been decided upon. This institution, which dates from the earlier history of Paris, as well as from that of various other European cities, has the object of protecting the inhabitants from nocturnal fires, a telegraphic communication being established between the watcher and all the fire-engine offices in the capital, so that, at the slightest appearance of a conflagration, instant notice can be given in the proper quarter.

The workmen employed for the purpose have commenced the construction of the model dwellings for the families of the labouring class, on a piece of ground between the Boulevard Mazas and the streets of Neuilly and Charenton, purchased by the Emperor with that intention.

The accounts of grape and other fruit crops continue to vary very much, according to the different quarters whence they proceed. In some parts a malady has attacked the peach, and other stone-fruit trees, threatening almost to destroy the produce. The coldness of the weather gives but little hope that there will be much time for the recovery of such products as require a hot sun and genial atmosphere to restore them to health or bring them to perfection.

##### AMERICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July 9, 1856.

THE Fourth of July is happily over, and the people of the United States have enjoyed the eightieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The usual number of accidents from fire and fireworks has occurred, as well as many serious cases from the bursting of pistols, and the accidental shooting of individuals by stray bullets—a species of carelessness and recklessness deserving the severest reprobation and punishment. But the Fourth of July is a day when Justice is not only blind but deaf, Liberty goes out of town, and unbridled License is installed in her place. To those who have never been in New York during "Independence Day" it is impossible to convey an ade-

quate notion of the scene. Everybody seems to imbibe the idea that it is the *summum bonum* of human happiness to create as much noise as possible by any means imaginable; for this purpose pistols, guns, crackers, and all kinds of combustible things are at a premium; every man is a boy, and acts accordingly for this day only; every woman takes part in the fun; and the boys and girls all go mad together. A continual firing is kept up, commencing on the evening of July 3, and lasting, without intermission or cessation for an instant, until daylight on the morning of July 5. If a fleet lay in New York bay and were bombarding the city, and a hundred thousand riflemen were on the shore giving them a warm reception, they could not outdo the Independent firing of the New Yorkers.

The quantity of money spent on this occasion every year in fireworks and gunpowder is enormous. If one-half the amount were expended in illuminating the city with gas and lamp devices and mottoes, a more brilliant effect would be produced than could be witnessed in any other city in the world. The majority of the streets being immensely long and perfectly straight, a charming *coup d'œil* would be the result, unapproachable either in London or Paris; and it is really surprising that this mode of celebrating so national an occasion does not supersede the present senseless and noisy waste of powder, and all the accidents consequent thereon.

The war question has lost all its zest; it is considered as settled; and that species of prophet which always prophesies after the event is now very loud and provokingly obtrusive with the opinion, that "he always said there would be no war, the thing was absurd, England and America were never likely to fight." But although the peace-boat has passed the enlistment "rapids" in safety, there are some very dangerous Central American "rocks" ahead, which will require skilful pilotage to pass. Let us hope the "man at the helm" is sufficiently alive to the intricate nature of the position, and capable of steering us safely into smooth water.

The Presidential election and the meetings on the subject are just now, for a short period, losing their interest. Fillmore has no chance; the race will be between Buchanan and Fremont; and every week will tend to narrow the uncertainty of naming the successful candidate. There is a romance and interest about Fremont which attaches to him many Young Americans. In a few days he is to issue an address setting forth his opinions on the various subjects which now occupy the public mind; and on the talent and tact which he may display in this document will depend in a great measure the result of the Presidential campaign.

The Democrats, of whom Buchanan is the representative, are active and experienced in the science of election management, and possess an organisation efficient and extensive, as well as a confidence in themselves and their success, which give them a great advantage over their opponents.

As the first week in November approaches, the issue will be no longer doubtful; for whoever is returned will receive a great majority of votes; and upon the management of circumstances, and the taking proper advantage of passing events, as well as the careful "handling" of the candidates, success will materially depend.

##### AMERICA.—THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

By the *Asia* steam-ship, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we have news from New York to the 9th inst. The chief political topic was the civil war in Kansas, which still occupies almost the exclusive attention of the Legislature and the Government. After several long debates, one of which lasted twenty hours, the Senate adopted the Kansas Bill passed by the House of Representatives, after striking out the clauses in favour of freedom and substituting the Slavery Kansas Bill. The *New York Herald* rejoices at this piece of bravado on the part of the Slave power, as it must give increased strength to the Republicans.

The committee of the House of Representatives has given in its report on the condition of Kansas. The report shows that, as soon as the bill to organise the territory of Kansas was passed, a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the territory and held squatter meetings, passed resolutions denouncing Abolitionists, and declaring that slavery existed therein. In the autumn of 1854 a secret political society, called the "Blue Lodge," was formed, the plans of operations of which, with its oaths, &c., are given in the report. This lodge controlled all the subsequent movements and invasions on the part of the Missourians. At the election on the 29th November, 1854, for a delegate to Congress, there was no evidence of fraud except in sparsely-settled and remote districts, where citizens of Missouri appeared and voted. During the winter of 1854-55 great excitement existed in the territory, on account of the invasion, and much bitter feeling was manifested. In February, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be 2905. Previously to the election in the spring of 1855, active preparations were made in Missouri to invade the territory, and a complete organisation was effected. Leaders were chosen, tents, provisions, ammunition, and arms were distributed, and the forces were drilled in companies in Missouri; and on the day before the election, it is testified, at least 5000 Missourians took up their march for Kansas, and companies went into every representative district of the territory except one. From accurate and almost absolute proofs it appeared that of about 6300 votes given at the election for members of the territorial Legislature, 5000 were those of non-residents. The majority of the members of both Houses of the Legislature would have been Free State men if there had been no invasion of Missourians. The committee received a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which proceedings they state are characterised by recklessness and injustice. The report likewise alludes to the murders, robberies, and other crimes committed in the territory, and states that in no case, except that of M'Rae (a Free State man), was there any prosecution for those offences. No indictments were found, no arrests made, and no measures taken to bring the perpetrators to justice. The report says, it is clearly proved that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the main cause of the recent disturbances in which he so prominently figured. It is also proved that Mr. Oliver, one of the investigating committee, went into Missouri with one of the invading companies. The conclusions of the committee are, that each of the elections in Kansas was carried by invasion from Missouri; that, consequently, the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body, and has no power to pass valid laws; and that, therefore, its enactments are void. The election of G. W. Whitfield as delegate to Congress was not held under any valid law, neither was that of Mr. Reeder in accordance with law. The committee suggest no remedy. The report alludes to obstructions thrown in the way of the committee, and to the general violence which prevails in the territory.

The *New York Herald*, although a pro-Slavery organ, is forced to admit that the southern aristocracy and their tools have overshot the mark in their eagerness to obtain possession of Kansas. In reference to the report of the Investigating Committee, it says:—

Upon one point there can be no mistake—the unanswerable facts of this Kansas report establish it beyond the possibility of dispute, and the point is this:—that squatter sovereignty is ruffian sovereignty—that the Kansas-Nebraska law, "leaving the people of the territory free to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way," under the auspices of Messrs. Douglas and Pierce, means organised ruffianism, whisky, spoliation, murder, fire, and sword.

Add to this statement the simple fact that Messrs. Pierce and Douglas were the chief devisers of the "Cincinnati platform," to which Mr. Buchanan has given his unqualified adhesion, and it will be seen what his chances of success ought to be.

Brooks, of South Carolina, having been indicted by the grand jury, for his assault upon Senator Sumner, the case has been heard in the United States District Court, and the "chivalrous" gentleman fined the paltry sum of 300*l.* The verdict of the House of Representatives, however, has yet to be rendered, and it is hoped that it will be more commensurate with the infamous act. If the culprit were to get off with such a slight punishment, assaults and murders at Washington would become exceedingly popular.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LET us hope that the whitebait dinner at Greenwich, at which the Ministers recounted the glories of the Session, will have given them strength to undergo the flaying speech which Mr. Disraeli, while we write, is preparing, and which he will have spoken before we are read. He most politely asked Lord Palmerston which night would be most convenient for the martyrdom, and Friday was offered to him. The summary of the Session, which we have given elsewhere, will show that, for once, he has the materials for a good case, and perhaps, like legal practitioners, who find their imaginations chilled on their being on the right side, he may fail in his philippic, because it ought to be a success. Mr. Disraeli is probably envious of the fame which his friend Lord Lyndhurst used to gain by his reviews of the Session, in days gone by; but, if he has really studied those masterly attacks, he will have seen that Lord Lyndhurst possessed a faculty not very strongly developed in the brilliant member for Bucks, namely, a moral perspective. The great lawyer could assign to a topic its due and relative importance in association with other subjects, and in fact he saw it in its real proportion. He was not the man to labour and thunder for an hour over a minor point, and huddle up a major one in a few bald sentences, nor did he content himself by amusing his audience with rhetorical fireworks. His sarcasm told scorchingly, because it was skilfully directed, and was not felt to be let off merely because he saw his way to saying better things; and, above all, he could reason. All this Mr. Disraeli has, no doubt, discovered, and, if he be a practical man, his oration *In Palmerstonium* will have been a great improvement upon his previous harangues.

The coup d'état at Madrid has been a bold "reactionary" stroke by the Queen and by O'Donnell. Espartero is once more down, and Absolutism reigns. The conflict between the regular troops and the National Guards appears to have been very fierce; but the former were prepared, and had the advantage of severe discipline and of effective weapons. Nevertheless, a large number fell, and the aggregate slaughter on both sides is variously estimated. Some calculate that a thousand lives have been sacrificed to a change of Ministers and of policy. The provinces are in agitation; and it is not known whether the new state of things will be accepted without more bloodshed. There are those who look beyond the crisis of the hour, and see possibilities of a Republic, and of a successor to the present Queen of Spain; and the students of French politics say that, in the first event, or in the case of the second occurring in the elevation of the Duchess of Montpensier to the throne, the Emperor of the French will feel it his duty to interpose. Meantime, French troops—though not in any very great numbers—are assembling on the frontier. The Cortes has made a demonstration, which has been rudely rebuked by O'Donnell; and this body will, perhaps, establish itself in Aragon, and become the nucleus of an opposition to the present despotic régime. In that case the horrors of civil war are once more in store for the Peninsula; and, in any case, it is impossible to regard as permanent the Government which has just been based upon violence and slaughter.

The great care which our negotiators took when the Treaty of Paris was being discussed is illustrated by the latest Parliamentary announcements upon the subject of Ismael and of Kars. Most persons will remember that when the former place was agreed to be restored to Turkey our Government was interpellated—senatorial slang for seriously asked—as to the fortifications. We were assured that these were not to be demolished by the Russians. Lord Palmerston himself made the statement. They have been demolished by the Russians, and so have the fortifications of Kars, which it was also "understood" were to be delivered up intact. The excuse in regard to Ismael, and a sister fortress similarly treated, is that the negotiators forgot to make the subject a matter of formal stipulation; and as to Kars, that the Russians on the spot destroyed the defences under a mistake as to their orders, which were rectified when the mischief was complete.

The prospects of Colonel Fremont in regard to the Presidential election are stated to be hourly improving, and his nomination has given heartfelt pleasure to the great body of good and earnest men in the States, who hold aloof from disgusting party squabble and intrigue, but put forth their strength upon occasion. This election will show how far the plea for the ordinary inaction of the best class in America is valid. Never, of course, can there occur a crisis when their country will stand more in need of their strength and energy, and should they now permit an unworthy candidate to carry the day we must hear no more of American patriotism. But we hope better things. Colonel Fremont has pronounced boldly on the Kansas question—on which the Senate and the House of Representatives are now in direct collision—and he declares manfully that Kansas ought to be admitted as a Free state. On foreign politics and annexations he professes himself of the doctrine of Washington, which is that of justice and honesty. The same mails apprise us that a Colonel of another kind, the favourite of the South—the ruffian Brooks—has been sentenced to a trumpety fine of 300 dollars for his murderous outrage on Mr. Sumner; but the journals explain this ridiculous sentence by stating that the Court which inflicted it is completely under the influence of the South, a statement which again requires explanation of its own. The other respectable statesman, who murdered the waiter, ought, say the same journals, to be fined about 50 cents, if consistency is to be preserved.

The poisoner Dove has been found guilty, and condemned to death. There could be no doubt of the propriety of the verdict; but the jury, with the folly which sometimes clings about jurymen, actually recommended the poisoner to mercy on account of his defective intellect. This, if the defectiveness were established, was a good reason for acquitting him; but if he were "guilty," anybody but a jurymen must see that the appendix was simple trash. So it was treated by Mr. Baron Bramwell, who presided throughout the case with shrewd sense and manliness. His Lordship very significantly repudiated the rubbish which medical men are now brought to talk in every trial about distinctions of lunacy, and laid down the real law upon the subject, refusing to charge the jury with any sentimentalisms. This Judge recoils his duty to the people of England, for whose protection he was appointed. He listened to the nonsensical recommendation of the jury, and then sentenced Dove to be hanged; advising him not to deceive himself with hopes of being spared; and we may be tolerably sure that Sir George Grey has received no suggestion from Mr. Baron Bramwell that the cruel, brutal wretch—whose delight all his life seems to have been in the infliction of tortures on animals—should escape the cord. The lunacy evidence broke down; but Dove has been advised to play antics in his cell, and has written, with his blood, a letter to the devil—a device too transparent to be effective. The execution is fixed, we learn, for the second Saturday in August, and never has a miscreant earned his fate more fully. We are glad to see that the existing necessity of making an example of a female infanticide has not induced the Home Secretary to enforce the last penalty in the case of the unhappy Maria Tarrant, where there are reasons for a leniency which is to be extended.

In reference to this subject, we may mention that the Lords' Committee on Executions, obtained by the Bishop of Oxford, report in favour of privacy, and the tolling a bell and hoisting a black flag at the moment of death. The strongest objection to this course is in the allegation that the lower orders would never believe that "a rich gentleman" did not escape. But "gentlemen" would have no such doubt, and would be duly deterred from crime by their knowledge of the real state of the case, and, if the classes from which come ninety-nine convicted criminals out of a hundred believe that there is no escape for them, we do not see what harm the alleged suspicion can do.

The general doubt that has long existed as to whether we were to have any summer at all this year may justify a line of congratulatory record upon some splendid July days, in which the problem as to how much clothing may be thrown off, consistently with one's duty to society, is being solved by the constituents of society, with as much regard to comfort and as little to appearances as is well possible.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF NASSAU.

HER Royal Highness Pauline Frederica Maria, Duchess Dowager of Nassau, died at her Palace at Wiesbaden, on the 7th inst., to the inexpressible regret of her surviving family, and of her numerous friends and admirers in Germany. The Duchess was the second daughter of the late Prince Paul, brother of the present King of Wurtemberg, by his wife, the late Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Altenburg, and was born the 25th February, 1810. She became, on the 23rd April, 1829, the second consort of William, Duke of Nassau, by whom (who died the 20th August, 1839) she had issue one son, Prince Nicholas, and two daughters, the elder of whom is the present reigning Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The Duchess Pauline was the stepmother of Adolphus, the present Duke of Nassau. Her Royal Highness was very popular at Wiesbaden. Her agreeable réceptions, and her freely-dispensed hospitalities, were the source of much attraction there, and were open to none more than the English residents and visitors. Her son, the Prince Nicholas of Nassau, is also favourably known in the highest circles of English society. The remains of the Duchess, at her own express desire, received interment in the public cemetery, at Wiesbaden, to the inhabitants of which town she has rendered her memory so dear. The surviving sister of the Duchess Pauline, the Princess Charlotte of Wurtemberg, now Helen Paulowna, is the widow of the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, who died the 9th September, 1849.

## GENERAL SIR JOHN WILSON, K.C.B.

In addition to the notice already given of this gallant and distinguished British officer, it should be further related that he was the only son of the late Lieut-Colonel Wilson, and grandson of Philip Wilson, Esq., of Balingarry, in the county of Londonderry, and that he descended from a Leicestershire family which settled in Ulster in the seventeenth century. He was born in the year 1782, and was early sent to Westminster School; but at the age of twelve entered the Army—the date of his first commission being the 26th March, 1794. From that time up to the close of the war in 1815 he saw much severe and brilliant service. Sir John was in the West Indies in 1796, and was present at the capture of St. Lucia. He was twice made prisoner. In 1800 he took part in the expedition against Cadix; and in the following year went with the army to Egypt, and was with it during the whole of the campaign. His subsequent energetic and eminently useful career was with the Portuguese and the British forces in the Peninsular war. He was severely wounded at the battle of Vimiera. On being attached to the Portuguese army in June, 1810, and during the subsequent operations against Marshal Soult, he commanded an advanced corps of Marshal Beresford's army. On the 18th November, 1813, while in command of a Portuguese brigade, he was again severely wounded. He received the gold war medal for his services at the assault and capture of San Sebastian, and the silver medal and two clasps for Vimiera and Nivelle. He was also rewarded with the Knighthood of the Order of St. Beato d'Avis, and made a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, and was in 1837 made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He for some years commanded the forces in Ceylon; and in May, 1841, the Colonelcy of the 11th Regiment of Foot was given to him by the Duke of Wellington. He attained his rank of General the 26th June, 1854.

## W. STANDISH STANDISH, ESQ.

WILLIAM STANDISH STANDISH, Esq., of Coken Hall, Durham, and of Duxbury-park, Lancashire—the worthy representative of the very ancient and important English family, the Standishes, now untitled, but formerly Knights and Barons, died on the 10th inst., after a short illness, at his seat, Coken Hall. Mr. Standish was the son of Ralph Carr, Esq., of Coken Hall, and the grandson of the Rev. Ralph Carr, whose wife Anne, was granddaughter of Sir Thomas Standish, Bart. He was born in 1807, and succeeded his father in Oct., 1834, and his kinsman Frank Hall Standish, Esq., of Duxbury, Surrey, in 1841; whereupon he took the name and arms of Standish in lieu of those of Carr. He married, in 1829, Susan, eldest surviving daughter of Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Beachley Lodge, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he has had issue, a son, and three daughters. Mr. Standish was a magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Durham, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the former, of which shire he was High Sheriff in 1845-6. His highly honourable, benevolent, and hospitable character caused him to be universally respected by men of all classes in the North of England.

## THOMAS GRIFFITH, ESQ.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, Esq., of Penpompren, the representative of a Welsh family of great antiquity, now seated at Trevallyn, Denbighshire, was the son of Thomas Griffith, Esq., by his wife, Jane, only child of Richard Phillips, Esq., of Codgan, Carmarthenshire, and Wandsworth, Surrey. He was born the 17th July, 1786, and married, first, the 25th February, 1813, Catharine, only surviving daughter of William Bond, Esq., of Edgeworthstown, co. Longford, youngest brother of Sir James Bond, Bart.; by which lady (who died the 14th of January, 1814), he had no issue. He married, secondly, the 17th of June, 1830, Elizabeth Mary, youngest surviving daughter of William Boscawen, Esq., and granddaughter of General the Hon. George Boscawen; and by this lady, who is one of the coheiresses of the Trevallyn estate, has had one son, Boscawen Trevor, who was born the 14th Aug., 1835. Mr. Thomas Griffith died on the 9th inst. at his seat, Trevallyn Hall, near Wrexham.

## VICE-ADMIRAL WARD

VICE-ADMIRAL WARD died on the 29th ult., in the seventy-fourth year of his age, at Southampton, his native place, where his memory will be long regarded. His career was one of activity, usefulness, and honour. He entered the Royal Navy March the 4th, 1793, as a first-class volunteer on board the *Sceptre*. On the 1st of June, 1794, he was present, in company with the *Bellefleur*, at the capture, after a sharp action, of some hours, of Fort Brissoton, near Port-au-Prince. After further long and severe service, he retired on half-pay, in January, 1810. He attained flag-rank the 9th November, 1846. Though no longer professionally engaged, Admiral Ward never remained inactive; he was an energetic and efficient magistrate of the town of Southampton, and was zealous in his aid of all works of charity and benevolence. He was amongst the foremost, in conjunction with the late Colonel Henderson, R.E., and the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere, to project the South-Western Railway. That important work accomplished, Admiral Ward promoted also the construction of Southampton Docks, thereby raising Southampton itself from comparative insignificance to the high commercial and military position it now enjoys. Admiral Ward married, the 9th December, 1811, Sophia Mary, youngest daughter of E. J. Mallow, Esq., of Mitcham, who survives him, and by whom he leaves six surviving sons and two daughters.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M.	Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Evaporation.	Amount of Ozone. (0-10)	Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10)
July 16	29.645	64.0	53.0	57.8	0.134	55.3	54.0	5	7
" 17	29.928	67.0	47.3	56.8	0.000	53.6	51.9	5	3
" 18	29.798	68.2	53.8	58.1	0.003	54.4	55.4	4	3
" 19	29.807	72.9	53.8	62.0	0.002	59.1	58.4	6	3
" 20	29.821	66.4	56.3	60.1	0.053	58.6	57.8	2	6
" 21	29.852	68.2	54.6	61.5	0.008	61.1	59.1	3	0
" 22	29.758	78.5	54.1	65.2	0.000	61.9	60.8	3	4
Mean	29.787	69.3	53.3	60.2	0.200	57.7	56.8	4.0	4.1

The range of Temperature during the Week was 31.2 deg.

The Weather.—On the 16th, rain till noon; on the 19th, from 9h. 45m. p.m., rain; 20th, continued rain; 21st, showery; the remainder of the week fine.

The Direction of the Wind was, on the 16th, S., becoming S.S.W. at 3h. a.m., W.S.W. at 7h. a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.N.W. at noon, W. at 4h. p.m.; S.W. at 12h. a.m. on the 18th, S.S.W. at 3h. a.m., S.W. at 4h. a.m.; W.S.W. at noon, N.W. at 2h. p.m., W. at 4h. p.m., S.W. at 10h. p.m.; W. at 12 a.m. on the 19th, W.S.W. at 4h. a.m., W. at 10h. a.m., W.N.W. at noon, N.W. at 4h. p.m., W.N.W. at 6h. p.m.; N.W. at 8h. a.m. on the 20th, N. at 3h. p.m., N.W. at 6h. p.m.; W.N.W. at 5h. a.m. on the 21st, W. at 6h. a.m., W.N.W. at 1h. p.m., W. at 5h. p.m.; W.S.W. at 12h. a.m. on the 22nd, S.W. at 10h. a.m., W.N.W. at 11h. a.m., in which quarter it remained.

July 16th, *Lilium candidum* in flower, raspberries ripe; 18th, *Spiræa arifolia* in flower. July 21st, *Thymus serpyllum* in flower. E. J. Lowe.

THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The programme of arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Cheltenham has now been settled. The first or opening meeting will be held at the Cheltenham Proprietary College, on Wednesday week, when the Duke of Argyll will formally resign the presidency, and the inaugural address will be delivered by the President for the year, Dr. Daubeny. On the following day (Thursday) the first *conversations* will be held at the Pittville Pump-room. On Friday, August 8, the sections meet at the College, and in the evening Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson will deliver a discourse on the recent researches in Assyria and Babylonia, and on the results of cuneiform discoveries. On Saturday the sectional meetings will continue, and in the evening the second *conversations* of the members will be held at the Assembly-rooms. On Monday, the 11th, the sections proceed as usual, and there will be a lecture by Mr. W. Grove on the correlation of physical forces. On Tuesday the sections will resume their scientific discussions; and the president's dinner will take place in the evening. On Wednesday (the 13th) the proceedings of those sections not formally closed on the preceding day will be brought to a conclusion, and the general meeting will take place, to make arrangements for the scientific matters which will have to be proceeded with during the ensuing year. The Cheltenham people give a grand flower-show in the afternoon; and on Thursday it is expected excursions will be made to the most interesting localities in the neighbourhood. The following selection of presidents has been recommended by the council for the meeting:—Mathematics, Professor Walker; chemistry, Professor Brodie; geology, Professor Ramsay; natural history and physiology, Professor Bell; geography and etymology, Sir H. Rawlinson; statistics, Lord Stanley; mechanics, Mr. G. Rennie.

THE LATE WAR.—MEMORIAL OF WYKEHAMISTS.—A committee of noblemen and gentlemen, composed of Wykehamists, has been formed for raising a subscription for the purpose of erecting near the chantry of William Wykeham, in Winchester Cathedral, a memorial window and tablet, in honour of their brother Wykehamists who died on the late battle-fields, or from sickness or disease during the late war. The committee comprise a long list of distinguished talent, including many of the Bar, viz., the Speaker of the House of Commons, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., Q.C., &c.

THE SADDLE AFFAIR.—The *Carlow Sentinel*, alluding to the flight of James Saddleir, expresses a belief that the swindler cannot have been long an absentee from Ireland, and for these reasons:—It was only on Friday week that a large amount of his costly furniture was conveyed through Carlow in floats to Dublin. There was no great secrecy observed, as it was ostentatiously announced that the seven huge floats contained the household furniture belonging to the head of the bank (James Saddleir), and it was with equal certainty announced that the bird had flown only within a very recent period. With the sum of 280,000*l.*, drawn out of the coffers of the bank, it is not uncharitably surmised that the hon. member for Tipperary did not retire empty-handed from the busy scenes of public life.

READY ROAD TO BANKRUPTCY.—Among our "general" news (says the *Sherborne Journal*) we mentioned the cases of two insolvents who, by dabbling in penny newspapers, found their way to Portugal-street. It seems that dabbling in newspapers is a ready means of converting a prosperous tradesman into an insolvent, and a rather remarkable case in proof has since occurred. Among the cases enumerated as having brought the great shipbuilder, Mr. Mare, to Basinghall-street, is his connection with the *Plymouth Mail*, a paper started and carried on for the purpose of securing Mr. Mare a seat for Plymouth. The loss upon this paper is set down at 16,109*l.*

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—The summer assizes of 1856 are not likely to be soon forgotten by the legal profession in all its branches. With one or two exceptions, the criminal business was, so far as the circuits have been completed, all but *nil*, and the lists of records to be disposed of was equally scanty and profitless. In Clonmel, the capital of South Tipperary, at one time the focus of crime and litigation, the criminal calendar occupied three hours, and the trial of records six more, being the lightest commission which was ever held there. The exceptional cases are those of Westmeath and Mayo.

THE SPONDON MURDER.—On Monday last the inquest touching the death of Enoch Stone, who was so brutally murdered on the night of the 23rd ult., near Spodden, was resumed before H. Mozley, Esq., coroner. The Coroner expressed his regret that all the efforts made to bring the charge home to the guilty party had been unavailing. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

SALMON, SEALS, AND STRYCHNINE.—As the reports of the use of strychnine to poison seals frequenting salmon-nets have occasioned considerable fears, we may state that the intended use of the deadly drug in the fishings off this county was never carried into effect. Moreover, the matter having attracted the attention of the authorities, we may add that it is not likely to be used here at all; and if attempted to be resumed elsewhere will probably be interdicted.—*Banffshire Journal*.

## HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTION OF "THE MEDAL MEN," AT ALDERSHOTT.

ONE of the most gratifying scenes in the Review at Aldershot on Wednesday last week was reserved for the close. This was her Majesty's inspection of "the Medal Men." None but the Crimean men marched past. The 93rd in height and breadth are thought to have been superior to the battalions of Guards on the ground, which, admirable as they are, contain many young soldiers, the representatives of those who perished at the Alma or Inkerman, in the bloody conflicts of the trenches, or of yet more fatal disease. The Rifles, on whom, perhaps, more than any one corps the hard work of the siege devolved, were in fine condition. Almost every man wore the Crimean medal, with three or more clasps. Several wore the Kaffir medal also, and some the Sardinian decoration. It was strange to see how much in all sun and exposure had told upon their countenances. Many were burnt to a degree of swartheness most unusual in natives of our climate, and, though in high health, the worn features and eager glance told almost as expressively of hard and recent service as the shaggy beards and faded appointments. Though many were very young, all had a look of age, so soon does war and its cares tell upon the frame.

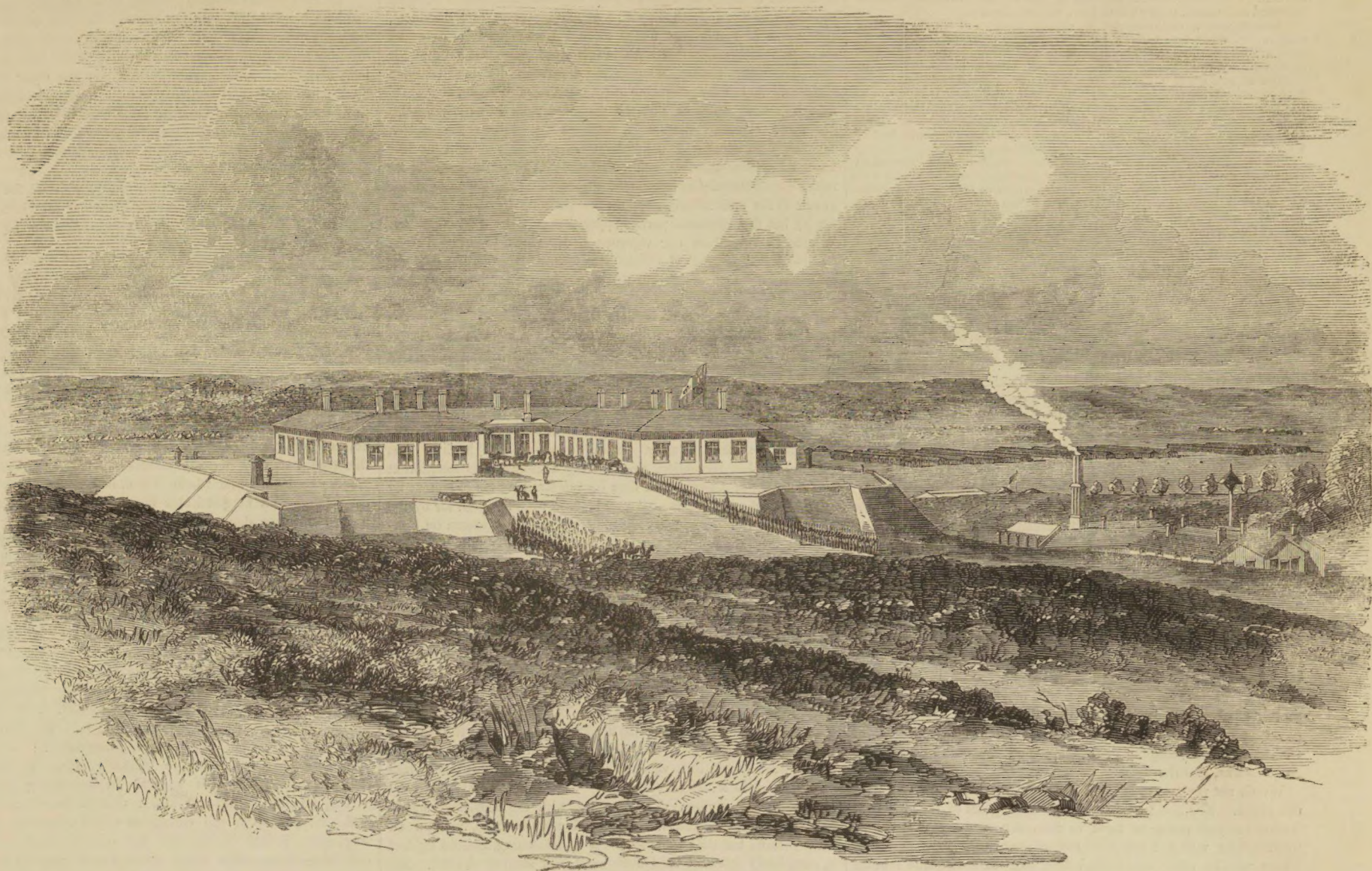
The troops deployed, and, having formed into three double lines, facing the west, advanced in admirable order to the air of "British Grenadiers." On arriving within a few paces of the illustrious party they halted. The Queen then descended from her carriage, and, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, walked down the line, accompanied by her Royal guests. Her Majesty conversed affably with the commanding officers, and honoured with her particular notice such of the men as were indicated to her as having taken part in the whole Russian campaign. The sun shone forth at this moment with unwonted splendour, and the contrast of costumes, especially between the sombre Rifles and the Highlanders, with their picturesque uniforms and their tattered colours, was very striking; and the changing effects of the sunbeams as they glanced and glittered over shakos and helmets, sabres and bayonets, were continually altering and improving the general aspect of the field. The soldierly appearance of the men, the brightness of their equipments, and the steadiness and accuracy of their movements, were subjects of universal encomium.





HER MAJESTY INSPECTING "THE MEDAL MEN," AT ALDERSHOTT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





THE CAMP AT ALDERSHOTT.—HER MAJESTY'S PAVILION.

## HER MAJESTY'S PAVILION, AT ALDERSHOTT.

ALDERSHOTT has been of late a scene of great activity; and the frequent sojourn of her Majesty at the Pavilion, has led to much of the Court intelligence being dated from this spot.

The Pavilion, which has been erected for the use of her Majesty, the Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, is situated on the south side of the South Camp, about half a mile from the Basingstoke Canal, and about the same distance from the Winchester road. The building forms three sides of a square, and is built entirely of wood; the entrance is from the south. On the ground floor are a breakfast-room, sitting-room, dining-room, and saloon. The upper rooms are bed-chambers, and dressing-rooms for the Royal Family. The two wings are appropriated to the different noblemen and ladies in attendance upon her Majesty.

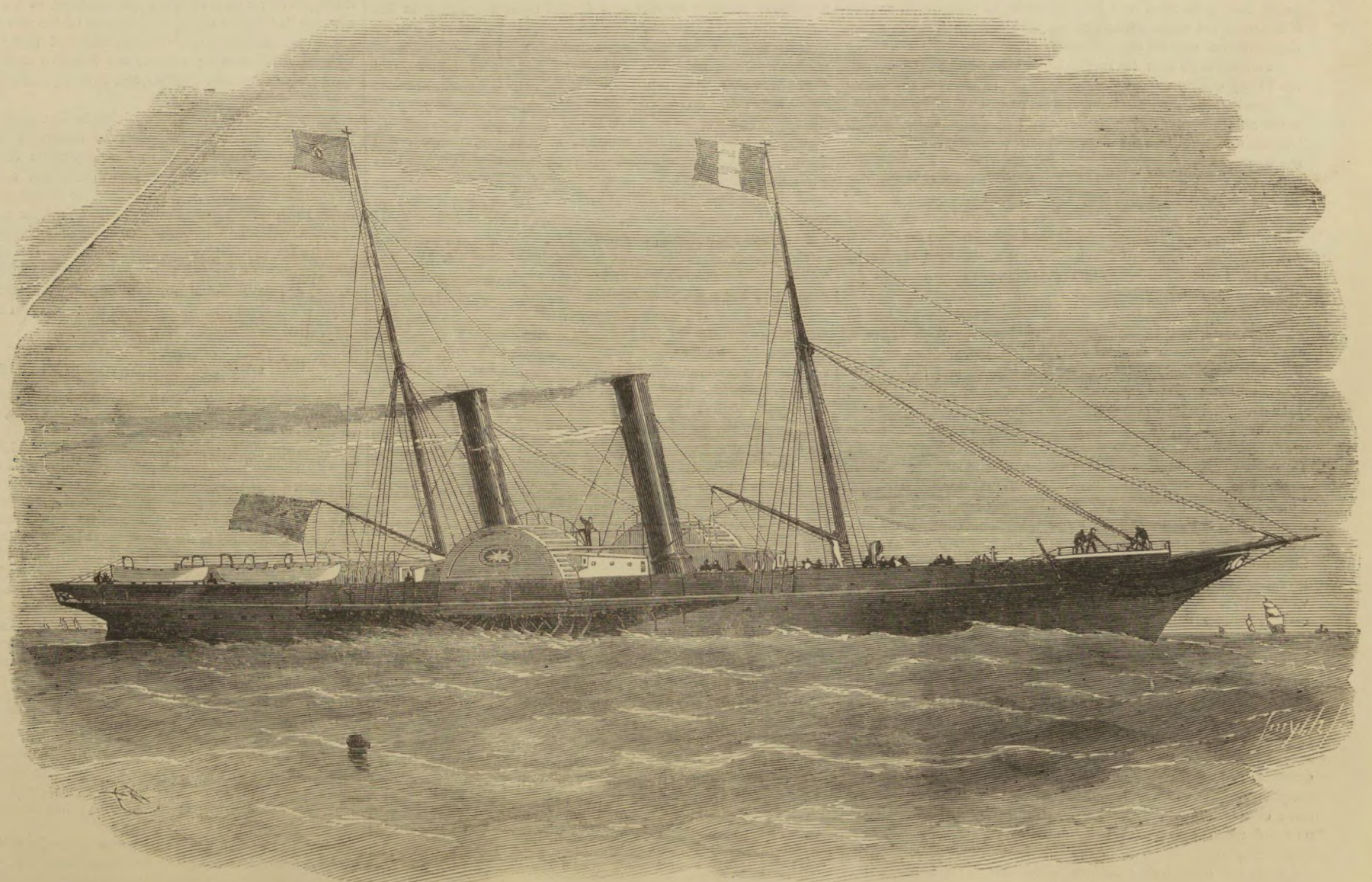
The army at Aldershot has within the last few days assumed very considerable proportions; and the next review by her Majesty, which it is believed will take place next Monday, will probably include a larger number of troops than has been brought together in England for some time. Besides some cavalry and artillery detachments, the following regiments of infantry are now in the Camp:—Grenadier Guards (1st Battalion), 4th (King's Own), 7th Fusiliers, 18th Royal Irish, 19th Regiment, 20th Regiment, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, 38th, 41st, 44th, 49th, 88th Connaught Rangers, 93rd Highlanders, 95th, and Rifle Brigade. The total number on the ground can be little short of 16,000; and from the list just given it will be seen that some of the most distinguished infantry corps, whose historic fame has been well sustained in the Crimean Second and Light Divisions, are now within an hour's distance of the

metropolis. There was a grand field day on Tuesday, preparatory to the expected review by the Queen.

## THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP "HAVRE."

THE South-Western Company have just added this fast and elegant steamer to their already numerous fleet, the vessels of which for speed and comfort are not surpassed by any of the packets which cross the Channel, and mainly tend to render the Southampton and Havre route one of the most agreeable ways of reaching the Continent.

The *Havre* has been built by the Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, from a design by Mr. James Ash. She is an iron vessel of 517 tons



THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP "HAVRE."



burden, with atmospheric engines of 225 horses power, by Messrs. Seaward and Capel, of the Canal Iron Works, London.

These engines have three open top cylinders: those of the *Harve* being each 62 in. diameter, with a 4 ft. 6 in. length of stroke, making 29 revolutions per minute. The combination of three cylinders produces a remarkable uniformity of pressure and motion, to which may be attributed in a great measure the comparatively small consumption of fuel for which the engines in all the above-mentioned vessels are so justly admired. The speed of the *Harve*, taken in several runs with and against the tide at the measured mile is 12.95 knots, or above fifteen miles per hour, and that with a vessel drawing over nine feet of water and furnished with the common paddle-wheels only.

The vessel is supplied with Dible's patent ventilators, and proved in the rough weather she experienced in her passage from the Thames to Southampton, that her seagoing qualities are of the highest class. She is 187 ft. long, 24 ft. beam, with a midship depth of 15 ft. 8 in., is elegantly fitted up in the cabins, and commanded by Captain Smith, late of the *Alliance*.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 27.—10th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.  
TUESDAY, 29.—Wilberforce died, 1833. Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588.  
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Charles X deposed, 1830. Penn died, 1718.  
THURSDAY, 31.—Loyola, founder of the Order of Jesuits, died, 1556.  
FRIDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas Day. Battle of the Nile, 1798.  
SATURDAY, 2.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
35 10 10	11 30 11 50	— 0 10 0 40	1 10 1 40	2 20 2 50	3 25 3 55	4 3 25

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856.

HER MAJESTY, addressing the reassembled Legislature on the last day of January, congratulated the nation on the fall of Sebastopol, announced the interposition of Austria's good offices, but promised that there should be no relaxation of military or naval preparations until the object of the Russian war should be obtained, by force or by negotiation. The summary which it is proposed to give of the history of the now closing Session will comprise few instances of promises so faithfully kept by the Government. Military and naval preparations were pressed, then came the submission of Russia, the Armistice, the Peace (signed on the 30th March), the Negotiations, and the Treaty of Paris.

We do not propose to enter into any discussion connected with the Peace. The first instance of the *Punica fides* of the Northern Power has just come to light in reference to the demolition of fortifications which Lord Palmerston announced were to stand. There will be other evidences before long that England's usual fortune at the council-board has not deserted her. But, in speaking of a Parliamentary Session, it may be well to mention what influence the teaching of the war has had upon the debates. The celebrated Crimean Report, which laid so much of the fearful disasters of the early campaign to the charge of bunglers high in command, was, through the influence of the accused parties, submitted to an examination at Chelsea. The tone of the various discussions and conversations which have arisen in the House upon the subject shows that the people believe the first witnesses to have told the truth, and that the whitewashing, by a party of officers of the same class as the accused, will be scoffed at throughout the country. The April debate upon the fall of Kars was felt to be a sham. At that period Ministers were being so frequently defeated that Lord Palmerston summoned his so-called adherents to his own house, and, by the usual terrifying intimation of what might happen if he were not supported, procured, with the connivance of the Conservatives, who did not put out their strength, a decision which had nothing to do with the merits of the case. The debate upon the Treaty of Peace was not remarkable for ability, and the leader of Opposition sat through it in ignominious silence. The surrender of our maritime rights produced but a protest, and no demonstration. Thanks were duly voted to all branches of the service, and during the Estimates debates many suggestions were put forward for the personal comfort of the soldier, by those who desired to benefit the brave men who have deserved so well of their country. Mr. Sidney Herbert's plan, also, for educating the officer, was heard with attention, and Government promised consideration for it. The most satisfactory result of the war-lessons is the new system by which our Coast Guard is to be improved, and made a school for seamen of the best description.

The Queen—passing from foreign affairs—recommended certain subjects for domestic legislation. One of these, the assimilation of the commercial law of England and Scotland, may be said to have been effected, but of the others the tale is brief and melancholy. The Law of Partnership was to be improved. A bill was introduced by the Government, which finally was discovered to have been so "botched" that it was withdrawn, and a second introduced. Battle was given by the great capitalists; and the bill for benefiting the smaller capitalists was so crippled that Government, too weak or careless to treat the subject earnestly, also withdrew this second bill. An important measure for relieving our shipping from local exactions was recommended by the Queen, was introduced, and was in due course sacrificed by Government, in terror of the local influences which were stirred into action against a most just and necessary reform. Various measures "for improving the law" were promised. The performance has been miserably scanty. The County Courts administration has been amended, and the right principle adopted of providing justice at the expense of society, not at that of individuals. But with this exception we have nothing to record. The law of Church-rates has been grappled with, but feebly; all the attempts upon the subject have failed, and the law is where it was at the commencement of the Session. Some miserable attempts at Medical Reform have ended in failure; and a Government bill for dealing with misbehaving clergymen was resisted and defeated. But a bill was passed by which one hundred and twenty sleeping statutes, that hurt, and were likely to hurt, nobody, but some of which might, by perverse attorney ingenuity, have been rendered troublesome, have been abolished with some flourish of trumpet.

On almost every other subject which has been brought by Government before Parliament we have but to speak of disgrace and defeat. A very small educational measure was introduced by Ministers, but was abandoned by them. A Minister of Education,

or at least a salary of £2000 a year for him, has, however, been created, and Lord John Russell's gentle agitation of the subject, and the mild resolutions which he laid before the House, would seem to indicate that his ambition is fixed upon the office. Sir John Pakington, but for his Opposition politics, would be as desirable a choice. A bill for reforming the Corporation of London was introduced, and, slight as was the proposed reform, its antagonists got up a clamour against it sufficient to frighten the gallant Premier into sacrificing the measure. A bill, prepared by the learned Solicitor-General, and introduced with much solemnity, for reforming Doctors' Commons and the Ecclesiastical Courts, so far as our Wills and Administrations are concerned, made some progress; but the interested parties opposed it, and the least opposition is enough to induce our vigorous Government to surrender its plans—the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill is thrown over. A bill for reforming the Law of Divorce was carefully discussed by the Lords, and needed but a single debate, if that, in the House of Commons; but Lord Palmerston, who could waste a day in taking the members to a soldier-show, could not give one to this most important measure, and has abandoned it. A measure amending the Joint-Stock Company Law has escaped the massacre. The Government plans for utilising the Board of Health have been unhappy failures, and Mr. Cowper has had to beg for its life for another year. A minor, but not less humiliating, display was made by the Premier on the Sunday Music question—he having first sanctioned that recreation, then having withdrawn his sanction at the dictation of a party, and then having stultified his judgment by permitting the "wickedness," provided it were not paid for by the State. On the question of opening the British Museum on Sunday the Government was far more resolute; being sure of a large majority of the House. It was thought necessary, for fiscal purposes, to introduce a measure for obtaining more complete information as to the produce and profit of Farms, and this bill passed the Lords; Lord Derby even undertaking to advise the farmers to obey it; but it has been abandoned in the Commons.

Perhaps, however, the grand Ministerial failure of the Session has been in the attempts to deal with the Wensleydale Peerage case. Never was a Cabinet so utterly defied and foiled. The Lords refused to have anything to say to Lord Wensleydale, as a life peer, and proceeded to what really was a vote of censure upon the Queen's advisers. They begged for time, and then introduced an Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, which is to give Lord Wensleydale a place in the House as a sort of "adessor" with the Chancellor, and by this means it was sought at once to deal with the individual and to improve the appeal system. The Lords were tolerant, and passed the measure; but the Commons, after a threatening division against it, completely defeated the Government, and shelved the bill. All that the baffled Administration could do was to give Lord Wensleydale an hereditary peerage, and this was done.

The Budget of the 19th May was so featureless that it was almost impossible for any question, far less crisis, to arise upon it. Owing to the demand created by the war, all taxes were to remain as before—no addition, no reduction—and what other money was wanted was to be borrowed. We doubt whether even Sir Charles Wood, with all his talent for bad budgets, could, had he been in office, have managed to get himself into a tangle with this primevally simple financial process.

With this item we have nearly brought the Ministerial account to a conclusion, and the country will strike the balance. We must not omit to mention, however, that a plan was devised for allaying the discontents of the Civil Service by as cool a specimen of confiscation of property as ever was devised; but the outcry in the country, when the character of the measure was understood, became so indignant that the Government added another to its list of martyrs. The bill for enabling the Bishops of London and Durham to retire upon pensions is before the Commons while we write, but, being one of the most objectionable measures of the Session, has proved an exception to the rule of disasters.

A brief reference to the attempts of individual members will suffice. Mr. Gibson succeeded in passing through the Commons a bill for admitting the Jew to Parliament; but it was rejected in the Lords; where also a bill, by which Lord Derby proposed to remove all the absurdities from the excluding oath, except the great absurdity, was introduced, and withdrawn. Mr. Spooner succeeded in obtaining two demonstrations against Maynooth; but his Protestant zeal has not been permitted to do any mischief. A more deplorable, but equally unsuccessful attack upon the system of Education in Ireland, was made by Mr. Walpole; but a snatched victory was speedily wrested from him when absentees came back to their duty. Lord St. Germans made a resolute attempt to procure the abolition of the restriction upon marriage with a deceased wife's sister; but failed, though the ultimate success of such a measure is ensured by the sedulous agitation which has been and is kept up on the question. His Lordship remarked that the hostility of the women of England to the measure arose from the extreme ignorance of their spiritual advisers. Sir Joshua Walsley modestly proposed to reform our Representation, single handed; but the House of Commons would not even assemble to hear his propositions. An attempt to add the punishment of the lash to the penalty at present imposed on ruffians who ill-treat women and children, has not as yet succeeded; and the Lords' proposition for private executions came too late in the Session for consideration. The sentimentalists renewed their effort to get rid of the punishment of death, but were out-argued, as well as baffled, the Home Secretary showing that the infliction had produced a most remarkable diminution of the worst crimes, while its relaxation had caused an immense increase in secondary offences. The Ballot came up once more before a House not sufficiently interested in the question even to discuss it, and which at once rejected the proposition of Mr. Berkeley. An effort to obtain some justice for woman, and to secure to her the earnings of her own industry, was not likely to find much favour, nor did it, but Sir Erskine Perry deserves credit for his chivalrous advocacy of the cause.

Neither Scotland nor Ireland has benefited much by the legislation of the Session. As regards Scotland, an educational measure of some merit has passed, as has an Act for getting rid of Gretna-green marriages. A useful Irish measure, for improving the dwellings of the humbler classes, was opposed by the tools of those who desire to keep the Irish peasant in the degradation which makes him subservient, but has passed.

he East India Company, hunted by its relentless foe, Lord Al-bemarle, has been presented at various intervals of the Session in the most unfavourable light. Indian torture has been proved to exist, and a host of minor offences have been laid to the Company's charge. Mr. Vernon Smith, on the other hand, whose business in his Indian Budget was to make everything *couleur de rose*, easily succeeded in getting the House to believe his statement that he had blundered last year, and showed an estimated deficit for the future of upwards of a million, notwithstanding the splendid revenues of the empire thus misgoverned.

Finally, we are at this moment at peace with all the world, and Lord Palmerston has "not decided" whether he will send a representative of the Queen to America or not. And so closes the record of the Session of 1856.

It is allowed to everybody in this free country to have and to ride his hobby, but it is not allowed to run over and do injury to other persons with it. Mr. Berkeley has his hobby, and its name is "the Ballot." Upon its back, sitting as a gallant horseman and very *preux chevalier*, he takes a ride, at least once every year—to his own gratification no doubt, and perhaps to the edification of Parliament and of the community. We know when people are so mounted how apt they are to ignore everything that would interfere with their amusement, and are therefore not very greatly surprised that Mr. Berkeley, who wants the Ballot, the whole Ballot, and nothing but the Ballot, should look with no particular favour on a recent Act of Parliament which has done a good deal towards rendering the Ballot unnecessary. The Act we mean is the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, originally passed for one year, and the proposed renewal of which led Mr. Berkeley to attack its principle and to deny or ignore its success. Without entering at all into the merits of the Ballot—which we for our own parts believe to be a very just, fair, and proper mode of conducting elections, but which is not considered in this light by everybody, we must, in justice to those boroughs of England which Mr. Berkeley will not allow to possess any political virtue or decency whatsoever, deny the statements which it has pleased him for his hobby's sake to make against them. The Ballot might do away with gross and open intimidation; or it might render bribery much more difficult than it is at present. Perhaps it might succeed in preventing bribery altogether, though we do not assert that it would; but would the ballot *per se* prevent the corruption which might be practised by treating? Would it prevent the use of flags, colours, and emblems—those trifles which excite men's passions in contested elections; and the display of which has not only led to bitterness of feeling, subsisting long after the struggle itself which called it into existence had been happily ended, but to broken heads and limbs, the effusion of blood, and the loss of life? Would it prevent party music—another exciting cause of ill will, as any one who was ever concerned in a contested election on the ancient system but too well knows? Mr. Berkeley cannot surely say that his panacea, powerful as it might prove for other ailments of the body politic, would reach these disorders; neither will he, as a good Reformer, deny that treating, and the display of banners, and the use of party tunes, and the hiring of bands at elections, are evils. But, if his hobby will allow him to open his eyes fairly to the operation of the recent Act for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices, he will discover that it has worked in these respects extremely well; that if elections are contested, as we trust they will continue to be, they are, in consequence of the new Act, and without the intermediation of the Ballot, contested without treating and without drunkenness; without the irritation and ill blood that spring from processions, badges, and banners, and without bloodshed or strife.

If we might venture to give advice to Mr. Berkeley, it would be that he should for the future be somewhat more careful in sifting the character as well as the statements of those who ply him with information; and that he should not, on insufficient or questionable authority, give publicity to allegations against the voters either of Maldon, Boston, Bath, Wells, or any other place in his list. We can see no necessary or inherent antagonism between the Act for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections and Mr. Berkeley's scheme of the Ballot. Why should he not endeavour to add the Ballot to the existing Act? There is no reason why the one should be cleared away to make room for the other.

#### OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

THE great favour with which our Coloured Supplements have been received by the public has induced us to persevere, and this week we present our readers with three designs.

"Haddon Hall, Derbyshire," is one of those fine old Renaissance palaces that adorn the provinces—Renaissance, we need scarcely inform our readers, being that style of architecture in vogue at the close of the Tudor and beginning of the Stuart period, such, for instance, as Holland House; Ham House, Surrey; Cobham Hall, Kent; and a multitude of other noble residences in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis—delectable resorts in these overpowering dog-days. But, if the architecture of Haddon be Renaissance, the costume of the lady is of only a century ago, when hair-powder was, rightly or wrongly, supposed to enhance the beauty of the countenance. This custom we hold to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Not so the moderate length of the petticoat, which allowed the neatly-turned ankle and instep to be admired in a fitting *chassure*. With our small bonnets and voluminous petticoats we expose the complexion and totally hide the feet. When will our milliners and their fair patronesses learn a little reason and common sense?

"Among the Ruins, Sussex." Mr. Absolon constrains us to compliment him on a figure that unites ease, elegance, and beauty with a brilliant and picturesque costume. The epistle perused so attentively is no doubt from a tender aspirant, and "the ruins" a most convenient locality for ruminating on an affirmative or negative answer.

"The Queen's Birthday" requires few comments of ours. A nobler sight is not to be imagined or limned than one of these new Leviathans, a screw-propelled first-rate, decked with the flags of all nations, surmounted with the Royal Standard—as she appeared on May 23rd last, when the accompanying Illustration was sketched.



## THE APPROACHING CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(From Our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

Moscow, Tuesday, July 5, 1856.

THE preparations for the Coronation are on a most extensive scale. There will be a review of at least 300,000 men, to be encamped on the plains where Napoleon assembled his troops before entering Moscow. A great dinner is to be given to the poor, at which the Emperor and Empress are to attend. The whole façade of the Kremlin is to be superbly illuminated, as also the domes and spires of all the churches within the walls, as well as in the neighbourhood of the Palace, with the public buildings, &c. The streets are being fitted up with handsome balconies at all available points; and multitudes from all corners of the empire are even this early pouring into Moscow to witness the event, though a month distant as yet. The town from one end to the other is in a state of transition from dirty fronts to clean ones, and bustles with life wherever you go from one end of the town to the other.

Owing to my having been to the Palace at St. Petersburg in uniform, and having had a letter to one of the Princes resident there, I have enjoyed some little facility since coming up, and will, by the hand of a gentleman now travelling with me, send you, on his going to London by Flushing and Tonnin next week, a few Sketches of some of the most interesting sights and incidents of which I have been witness.

Since writing this I have been to, and dined with, a Russian Prince, to whom I had a letter of introduction. After dinner he most kindly drove me to the Kremlin, and showed me through the private apartments, which are brilliant in the extreme; and explained all the ceremonies in connection with the coronation, which, if only one-tenth as brilliant as he asserts it will be, cannot fail of being of singular interest.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—This week will terminate one of the most brilliant seasons on record. On Monday, the 28th, Mdle. Wagner will make her last appearance, leaving for Berlin on the following day. On Tuesday Mdle. Piccolomini will appear in "Don Pasquale;" on Thursday, in "La Figlia;" and on Saturday, in "La Traviata." The splendid and deservedly successful ballet, "Le Corsaire," will be represented each night. After the regular close of the season there will be three farewell nights of Mdle. Piccolomini. The scene will then change to the provinces, the charming prima donna and a powerful party having been engaged by the direction to visit the principal towns of the kingdom before leaving to fulfil her engagements in Paris.

## THE COURT.

The past week has been spent in retirement by the Court at Osborne. The members of the Prussian Royal family continue on a visit to her Majesty, and all the younger Princes and Princesses have joined their illustrious parents.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, the Prince and Princess Louise of Prussia, attended morning service at Whippingham Church, where the Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Prince, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, drove to Carisbrook Castle. Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by the Countess of Desart and Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, cruised in the Royal yacht *Fairy*. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia and Princess Alice, drove to Ventnor, and returned by the Undercliff and Shanklin to Osborne. Major-General Windham arrived from London, and remains on a visit to her Majesty.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley has succeeded Miss Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesbeck, purpose leaving St. James's Palace next week, for the Duchess's château near Homberg, where their Royal Highnesses will take up their residence for the autumn.

Her Serene Highness the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden and the Princess Hohenzollern, mother and sister of the Duchess of Hamilton, arrived in town a few days since on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny have left Albert-gate House, for Paris, on a brief absence.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister and the Countess Helene Kielmansegg have left the residence of the Hanoverian Legation, on a visit to the estate of his Excellency in Holstein.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff have left the residence of the Prussian Legation, for Ems.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington gave a dinner on Monday evening, at Apsley House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, followed by a concert, at which the leading Italian vocalists assisted.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond leave town to-day (Saturday) for Goodwood, where they will receive a distinguished circle of visitors during next week for the races.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere left town on Saturday last for Buxton, Derbyshire.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.—On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary honoured the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock with a visit, for the purpose of inspecting the Goodwood Cup, just completed by him. Their Royal Highnesses expressed their extreme satisfaction at the beauty of the design, and the exquisite workmanship of this fine piece of plate. The subject, which is from Spenser's "Faerie Queen," we shall engrave next week.

WOOD-CARVING.—A beautiful specimen of "sculpture in wood" has just been executed by Mr. W. Perry, of Duke-street, Manchester-square. The subject is a nightingale, perched upon a branch of hawthorn, the whole encircled with a wreath of lilies. The foliage, flowers, and the plumage of the bird, are exquisitely carved in lime. This fine work has been purchased by her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to lend the same to the artist for exhibition at the recent *conversazione* at the Architectural Museum in Cannon-row, Westminster, where it was much admired by the President, Earl De Grey, and the company.

PROVINCIAL POST-OFFICE DIRECTORIES.—(Kelly and Co.)—Than the editors and publishers who have so completely provided the metropolis with its Post-office Directory, none can be more competent to extend the same admirable plan to the provinces. The two volumes before us include—1. Gloucestershire, with Bath, Bristol, Herefordshire, and Shropshire. 2. Devonshire and Cornwall. In compiling both, every city, town, village, and hamlet throughout each county has been visited for information; and clergymen and other gentlemen have given the work the benefit of their local knowledge, by correcting the proofs of each volume. In addition to the Directory lists we have the population returns, and a topographical outline of the principal localities; and in the Devon and Cornwall volume are given the list of magistrates and those gentlemen who farm their own land, and a list of the mines in those counties. The great utility of these Provincial Directories, as well to the inhabitants of the metropolis as of the respective counties, must be evident: the works deserve the most extensive support.

THE HANDBOOK OF MODERN LONDON. By PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A. Murray.—In this, the fourth edition of this excellent guide-book to the metropolis, the information is brought down to the present season, and the day of publication. This is more important to the visitor than historical details, of which, however, the Handbook has a due sprinkling. The chapter of "Introductory Hints and Suggestions" is completeness itself; and throughout the work especial attention is paid to the Art-collections in the metropolis, whilst the minor "sights" are not neglected. It is just half a century since the first "Picture of London" was published: it abounds in the kind of information mostly required by strangers in London, and in this respect had scarcely been improved upon until Mr. Cunningham produced the present Handbook, with an extension of the design demanded by fifty years' increase of attractions.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

WE congratulate the country—and we believe we are the first in our congratulations—on an accession of great consequence just made to the Art Treasures of this country. Who among collectors has not heard of the celebrated collection of the mediæval works of art belonging to M. Soulage, of Toulouse—in size and importance a little Bernal and Hôtel de Cluny in its way? Well, M. Soulage has been induced to part with his entire collection. A committee of English noblemen and gentlemen have guaranteed to give him eleven thousand pounds for his entire collection. Mr. Webb, of Grafton-street, a recognised authority in all such matters, valued the collection at eleven thousand seven hundred pounds; and, on his report, the Duke of Hamilton, Earl Granville, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Marjoribanks (of Messrs. Coutts'), Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Webb himself, Mr. Phillips, of Cockspur-street, Messrs. Christie and Manson, and others, immediately set down their names for more than the amount required.

This famous collection will be first publicly exhibited in the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, and then the Government will be asked to purchase it for the nation at the guaranteed price of eleven thousand pounds. Failing its purchase by the Government, the collection will be sold by auction, and that the amount to be realised in this way will more than exceed the purchase-money all people conversant in such matters unhesitatingly assert. But the collection will not be scattered by the hammer of the auctioneer. The Soulage Collection, after its temporary exhibition at Manchester, will be handed over either to the Trustees of Marlborough-house or to the Trustees of the British Museum.

What the Soulage Collection is like we shall allow Mr. Webb to tell in his own words:—

The collection of mediæval furniture, bronzes, &c., belonging to M. Soulage, at Toulouse, is of very considerable importance and magnitude, being composed of 865 various objects. It has the great interest attached to it of having been got together with a view to illustrate the domestic usages of the middle ages. The principal pieces are of a first-rate character and importance, not only in point of quality as works of art, but also in many cases from having belonged to personages of historical note.

I would specify the grand chimney-piece, in fine stone, sculptured by the brothers Lombardi; the magnificent lantern, executed in carved wood for the palace of the Doge Gradenigo; the tall and matchless fire-dogs, in bronze; also the smaller ones, from the Brancaloni Palace; the fine bronze candlesticks of exquisite workmanship; the magnificent knocker in bronze, by John of Bologna; the carved furniture, comprising chairs of the rarest and most interesting forms; the richly-carved cabinets, armoires, buffets, tables, &c., &c. The Raphael-ware is very conspicuous and important in this collection, comprising specimens of most of the celebrated potteries of Italy; amongst them will be found no less than 52 plates and dishes attributed to Maestro Giorgio, one quite unique and of great value, representing the portrait of Perugino, after a drawing said to have been furnished by Raphael to the fabric at Urbino; also various interesting vases and cups of the same character, one of which is of the rarest beauty. The Limoges enamels, although not numerous, have amongst them two portraits of high value. The Italian medals, representing the celebrated personages of the Renaissance, are replete with beauty and interest. Amongst the "orfèvrerie" is a piece reputed to be from the design of Michael Angelo; besides many others equally interesting.

The Palissy ware, though confined to a few specimens, boasts of a ewer or vase remarkable for its finish, beauty, and colour; and the like is not now to be met with. In every other section, indeed, there is something to mark a superior character to anything that can be obtained at the present moment.

Taking, therefore, the quality of most of the objects, their great interest in bearing the arms, crests, and monograms of the various remarkable and great persons to whom they appertained, the collection possesses a consequence which I have no fear of overstating, especially when, as at present, the Continent of Europe is being traversed by amateurs, dealers, and others, all anxious to secure everything that has pretensions to art or history, offering very high prices (which are daily augmenting) as the only means of tempting the possessors to part with their specimens.

I have based my valuation in a certain degree on present prices, because most high and tempting offers have already been made to M. Soulage for many of the objects; and I believe that if this collection were to be submitted to public competition, so great would be the desire to possess many or most of the articles, that many wealthy persons to whom it is well known would bid with a determination to purchase, and the product of the sale would arrive at a much higher point than might otherwise be anticipated, an event now of very frequent occurrence.

Our information about Roubiliac, the great sculptor, is of so meagre a character that we have great pleasure in making known a circumstance connected with his life that will interest his many admirers. His biographers are silent about his marriage; indeed, they encourage a belief that the animated Frenchman lived and died a bachelor. This was not the case. In the marriage register of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in London, is the following entry:—

1735.—April 12. Lewis Francis Roubiliac and Caroline Magdalene Helot, both of St. Martin Orgar's, London, per license of the Archbishop.

We may, therefore, fix the period when Roubiliac settled in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields—the parish in which all his great works were executed, and in which he died—to the year of his marriage, 1735.

We hear glowing accounts from Edinburgh of the success of the temporary Museum of the Archaeological Institute opened to the public on Tuesday last. Portraits and memorials of Mary Queen of Scots of the most interesting nature meet the eye at every turn. The Duke of Sutherland and the Earl of Morton are important contributors to this series of portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, already enriched by the contemporary drawings by Janet, and by the remarkable paintings from Grimston's "Greystoke Castle." Lord Torpichen sends a portrait of John Knox from Calder-house. The Duke of Northumberland contributes largely from his stores at Alnwick, among which the so-called buckles of Hotspur which were found a few years ago on the battle-field of Shrewsbury. The blood-stained relics of the great Marquis of Montrose from Lord Napier's charter chest attract deserved attention. The Duke of Argyll exhibits the bacchillimor of St. Moluac of Lismore. The Earl of Cawdor shows the venerable square iron bell of Bar Ewan; and the beautiful bell of Guthrie is shown by Mr. Guthrie of Guthrie. Such are a few of the treasures which Mr. Way and Mr. Tucker have got together in And Reekie for antiquarian information and delight.

The late Mr. Belward Ray's collection of autographs, though somewhat disappointing, are selling at good prices. A letter from King James II. of Scotland, justly considered to be unique, sold for 10*l.* 5*s.*; a letter from Henry Prince of Wales (eldest son of James I.) brought 16*l.*; and a letter from Frederick Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II., and father of George III.), to Lady Scarborough, sold for 11*l.* 15*s.* Autograph letters of both these Princes seldom occur for sale, and indeed are very scarce.

At Puttick and Simpson's, on Friday next, will be sold the autographs assembled by the late Mr. Lambie, the printseller, from the Upcote, Hodges, and other celebrated collections; including forty-four letters of the poet Cowper, of which twenty-one are unpublished.

The obituaries announce the death of Mr. Edward Vernon Utterson, whose works in illustration of our early poetry were considered at one time as important contributions to our literature. They have since been found so full of fearful blunders in the text that "Utterson's Reprints" are now little better than waste paper.

Mr. Bentley has secured the services of Mr. Peter Cunningham as editor of the first complete and uniform edition of Horace Walpole's Letters. Mr. Cunningham comes to this labour of love fresh from his studies in illustration of Pope and his works. The first volume will appear, it is said, on the 1st of November.

The "Fielding Fund," to which we referred last week, is in active operation. By some strange coincidence a real *Harlequin* has just been removed from among us. He died poor, and his widow was in want of the means to bury her poor "spangles." At this period her straitened circumstances reached the ears of the Committee of the Fielding Fund. A Hansom cab was called into action—a sympathising almoner was sent in it—the widow was seen—the body decently interred, and the widow allowed a weekly something till she can recover her loss and look the world once more in the face.

## MUSIC.

THE performance of Johanna Wagner, in "Tancredi," on Tuesday evening, was the most brilliant and successful appearance which the great German *prima donna* has made at Her Majesty's Theatre. The announcement of an opera which, notwithstanding its great celebrity, had not been produced in London for a long time, excited extraordinary interest, and filled the house to overflowing.

Remembering the unparalleled popularity which "Tancredi" once enjoyed, it may seem strange that in later times it has been performed so seldom. It is the earliest in the list of Rossini's acted works. Those which preceded it were juvenile productions, long since forgotten. It was produced at Venice before he was one-and-twenty, and made him at once the great dramatic composer of the age. The excitable Venetians were wild with enthusiasm. The amateurs exclaimed that Cimarosa had returned to the world; the music resounded in every street—every house; and even in the courts of law the auditory could not be restrained from disturbing the proceedings by humming snatches from "Tancredi." Rossini's fame flew over Europe, and speedily reached our shores. Before two years had elapsed from the first production of the opera its charming songs were on everybody's pianoforte in England, familiar to every schoolgirl, and ground on every street organ. With all its unbounded popularity, however, "Tancredi" has never had that possession of the stage which has been gained by many of Rossini's subsequent operas. For this there have been several reasons; the main cause having been the difficulty in finding a fitting representative of the principal character—a great actress and singer, possessed of that rare gift, a real contralto voice, and able to personate a youthful hero. Of such performers there must always be very few; and within the long period to which our memory extends we are able to remember only two—first Pasta, and then Malibran—the only singers, down to the present time, who have been completely successful in "Tancredi." After them came Albani, who sang the music most exquisitely, but heroic tragedy is not in that charming singer's line; and, excepting her, there has not been for many years a single performer, till the arrival of Johanna Wagner, qualified even to attempt the character.

An obstacle to the permanent popularity of "Tancredi" has been its poverty as a drama. When the first enthusiasm excited by the new and delightful style of Rossini's music was past, people began to get weary of the insipidity of the subject. Founded on one of the coldest and heaviest of Voltaire's tragedies, the libretto is colder and heavier still. It is all pomp, parade, and exaggerated sentiment; and the personages inspire no interest, because they never for a moment utter the language of simple, natural, feeling. Such a character is that of *Tancredi* himself: it is a mere stage conventionalism; and though its representation requires attainments rarely united in one performer, yet it gives no scope, as *Romeo* does, for the powers of a great actress. Mdle. Wagner, by her beautiful person, expressive features, noble and graceful aspect, presents a finer picture of the ideal hero of romantic fiction than any other person we have ever seen—even Pasta herself; but, in the same proportion that the music of this opera is superior to its drama, Mdle. Wagner's vocal qualities naturally become more conspicuous than her powers as an actress.

This, indeed, was the first time that she seemed to feel herself at home in the music she has had to sing on our stage. She is, it is true, a German artist, and Rossini does not belong to her national school. He is more congenial to that school, however, than his successor of the present day; and with the music of "Tancredi" Mdle. Wagner showed herself thoroughly conversant. It is entirely suited to the compass and quality of her voice; she entered completely into its heroic and chivalrous character; and executed its softest and most delicate passages with Italian grace, smoothness, and finish. The great scene in the first act, consisting of *Tancredi's* impassioned monologue which ends with the lovely melody "Di tanti palpiti," was as beautiful and expressive a piece of dramatic singing as we have ever heard. It roused the enthusiasm of the audience, which her efforts kept up unabated to the end of the opera. Among her most effective performances were the duet "Lasciami, non t'ascolto," between *Tancredi* and *Amenaide*, in which she was well supported by Mdle. Jenny Baur; and the still finer duet, so full of martial air, "Ecco le trombe," which she sang with Reichardt. Mdle. Baur has very pleasing qualities: her appearance is interesting, and there is a modest grace in every thing she does. But, her voice being deficient in power, she is apt to strain it so as to make it sometimes harsh and out of tune. She ought to guard against this fault very carefully. Reichardt had great success, and deserved it. He is a sound German musician, with a fine tenor voice, and Italian elegance of style.

The orchestra, under their able conductor, Signor Bonetti, did their duty efficiently; the fine choruses were well sung; and the opera, in its ensemble, was put on the stage with a splendour worthy of Her Majesty's Theatre.

WHEN the musical season terminates in London it begins in the country. The chief performers, released from their duties at the operas and concerts of the metropolis, betake themselves to the provinces, singly or in parties formed for combined entertainments. One of these parties, organised by Messrs. Cramer and Beale, and composed of Madame Grisi, Madame Albani, Madame Gassier, Madame Clara Novello, Madame Amadei, Signor Mario, Herr Fornes, Signor Salviani, M. Gassier, and Mr. Sims Reeves, together with Bottesini and Picco, will shortly appear in various parts of the provinces. They will visit Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Shrewsbury, and Dublin. There will be a complete operative company, with an efficient orchestra and chorus; and it is intended to give the entire music of the best operas, not on the stage but in the concert-room. These "opera concerts" will form an entertainment of a novel and interesting character; as they will enable the provincial public to hear, in their integrity, the *chefs-d'œuvre* of our greatest dramatic composers.

A NUMBER of the principal stars of the opera, including Mdme. Bosio, Mdle. Murai, Mdle. Cerito, Tagliacoe, Ronconi, Calzolari, and Lablache, are going to Moscow, at the approaching coronation of the Czar. Mdle. Johanna Wagner returns to Berlin; while Mdle. Piccolomini, Gardoni, Graziani, Benvenuto, and Neri-Beraldi go to Paris. Mdme. Viardot, Mdme. Albertini, and her husband, Sig. Baucardé, are engaged to sing at the August concert of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society.

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, under the Limited Liability Act, is in course of being formed for the erection of a concert-hall in London, on a magnificent scale. It is to be called St. James's-hall, and its site is to be in the neighbourhood of Air-street, between the Regent-quadrant and Piccadilly. It will be 134 feet by 60 feet, and 60 feet high; and there will be two lesser halls—one 60 feet by 48 feet, and the other 48 feet by 40 feet. Various accommodations are projected, particularly a restaurant of the first class, adjoining to, and communicating with, the concert-rooms. The estimated expense of the building is £40,000. The capital of the projected company is to be £10,000, in 4000 shares of £10 each. Such a building, as all musical people are well aware, is greatly wanted in London.

The excellent young composer and pianist, Mr. Harold Thomas, has been engaged by the Crystal Palace Company to give a series of six pianoforte "Recitals" on the Saturday afternoons. One of them was given on Saturday last, in presence of an immense assemblage. Mr. Thomas performed Thalberg's serenade from "Don Pasquale;" Sterndale Bennett's romance, "Genevieve;" a "Scene de Ballet," composed by himself; Studies of Schumann and Chopin; and Osborne's grand duo concertante for two pianofortes, in which Mr. Thomas was accompanied by Mr. Cusins. These performances were warmly applauded, and Mr. Thomas's "Recitals" have become one of the chief Saturday attractions of Sydenham.

## THE REVIEW OF THE GUARDS IN HYDE-PARK.

OUR Artist has selected for Illustration in the Engraving on the next page that stage of the grand reception given to her Majesty, upon her arrival on the ground, when the troops, having recovered arms, the Duke of Cambridge, taking off his cap, gave the signal, and, with a long, mighty roar, the cheers for the Queen rent the sky. As they pealed forth, all the men elevated their bearskins on the points of their bayonets, and lifted them high above their heads. The extraordinary appearance and effect which this produced cannot be described. The order was only given for three cheers, but it would be wrong to say that the men confined themselves to even four times that number. They shouted till they seemed tired; and, when the long outburst had died away, it broke forth again and again, and for nearly five minutes there was no stopping it. Her Majesty seemed much moved by the warmth and enthusiasm of all the regiments.





THE REVIEW IN HYDE-PARK.—THE RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY BY THE GUARDS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## SKETCHES IN MADRID.



A STREET SCENE IN MADRID.—SKETCHED BY C. GUYS.

## THE COUP D'ETAT IN SPAIN.

LAST week we gave a brief notice of an insurrection in Madrid, which had ended in the proclamation of Martial Law throughout the whole Peninsula. It now appears that the insurrection was a concerted affair on the part of the Absolutists, with a view to put down the Constitution by a *coup d'état*. For some time past the Carlist journals of Madrid and the provinces, and those of the reactionary party generally, had assumed a violence towards the Government which threatened to endanger public tranquillity again, as they had already in part led to the outrages in Castile and Leon. The subject had occupied the attention of the Government, and two days previously to the fall of the Cabinet the question was discussed whether it had not become absolutely necessary to adopt certain measures of restriction.

Escosura, Minister of the Interior, proposed to meet the intrigues of the Absolutists, which have been convulsing the provinces, by promulgating the Constitution and dissolving the Constituent Cortes. The Ministers had discussed Escosura's proposition for two days, and it was adopted by all of them, with the single exception of General O'Donnell, who on the evening of the 14th made a proposition in turn, namely, that Escosura should be ejected from the Cabinet. Having expressed himself thus, he abruptly snatched up his hat, went home, and, feigning illness, betook himself to bed. The other Ministers, anticipating that the moment for executing the project which it was evident O'Donnell and his friends had been long concocting had arrived, consulted together some time, and Espartero, by their advice, followed O'Donnell, persuaded him to leave his bed, and succeeded in bringing him back to the Council-room.

O'Donnell once more made his appearance, but it was to demand still more vehemently than before the expulsion of his colleague.

The question was put to the vote, and O'Donnell's proposition was unanimously rejected, as unfounded and uncalled for. In circumstances of great emergency like the present it is the practice in Spain, when constitutionally governed, to call in the President and Vice-President of the Chambers to aid with their counsel the Government and the Sovereign. General Infante, the President, was summoned, with his Vice-President, to attend the Council. The matter was once more discussed, and, after everything for and against was advanced, they again put it to the vote, when the President of the Cortes, though believed to be a friend of O'Donnell, and the Vice-President gave their decision against him.

In the meantime Escosura placed his resignation in the hands of Espartero as President of the Council. Espartero asked if General O'Donnell was ready to do the same, as announced. The latter sulkily replied that he should hand it himself to the Queen. Espartero thereupon suggested that the Ministers should go together to the Palace



A STREET SCENE IN MADRID.—SKETCHED BY C. GUYS.



and hold a council, with her Majesty presiding in person. This passed on the night of the 18th. The Ministers proceeded to the palace at one o'clock, and remained in council till four in the morning. Contrary to the opinion of all her Ministers, excepting, of course, O'Donnell, the Queen decided that Escosura should quit the Cabinet, and that she would not accept O'Donnell's resignation. Espartero, who was determined that Escosura should not be sacrificed alone, but that O'Donnell should also retire, informed the Queen that in such case he himself and the whole of his colleagues would also resign. The Queen said a few words expressive of regret, but accepted the collective resignations, and on the spot named O'Donnell President of the Council, with power to form a new Cabinet.

All this took place at four o'clock in the morning. O'Donnell at once took precautions to maintain by force what he had done, and before eleven o'clock the same morning he had under arms a body of 14,000 men and sixty pieces of artillery in Madrid, and around the walls. In the early part of that day the city had the appearance of tranquillity. The Progressists were in a state of stupor; the Carlists and reactionists of all kinds in the utmost exultation. At half-past five o'clock in the evening the members of the Cortes who were still in Madrid assembled to express their opinion on the new Ministry. Strictly speaking the Cortes were not prorogued. The formula of this temporary suspension was that in case of important business the members should be informed at their respective residences, and summoned. According to the rules of the House, fifty members form a quorum; and when that number is collected the Cortes are legally constituted, and can proceed to business. No less than ninety-one members answered the appeal, and attended. The change of Cabinet was discussed; the question was put to the vote as to whether the Cortes had confidence in the new Cabinet; and out of ninety-one ninety voted that they had no confidence in the O'Donnell Ministry. The single exception to that unanimity was a well-known person who calls himself the Marquis of Tabacruiza—a pretended Liberal, but who for years was said to be a secret friend to the opposite party.

The first advice tendered to the Queen by the new Ministry was to declare the whole of Spain in a state of siege. The advice was accepted, and embodied in a decree which was published a few hours after the nomination of the O'Donnell Cabinet. The Cortes, after drawing up a protest against the O'Donnell Ministry, were dispersed by the troops of the Queen. The National Guard refused to recognise the new Ministers. A fire was opened upon them by the troops of the line; and, after twenty-four hours' hard fighting, they were driven from all their posts, and the survivors dispersed. Three things are clear in this narrative:—First, that O'Donnell acted with the connivance of the Court; second, that he had concentrated beforehand a strong force of the troops of the line in Madrid, to support his movement; and, third, that his object has been to prevent the promulgation of the Constitution, and place Spain for an indefinite period under a military Government.

Accounts from Madrid up to the 19th instant state that the city was perfectly tranquil. General Espartero was still there. The Government had offered him passports for any part of Spain he might think proper to proceed to, or for any foreign country he chose.

The casualties of the troops are estimated at between forty and fifty killed, and 150 wounded. The losses of the insurgents were not yet known. One of the battalions of the military which suffered most—the First Battalion of Artillery—had forty-five men *hors de combat*. The Royal troops engaged consisted of thirteen battalions, with fifty pieces of artillery—in all about 16,000 men. The cavalry, composed of 2000 men, was employed outside the gates in keeping up the communication between the three corps into which the Royal forces were divided. Nineteen thousand muskets and a considerable quantity of pistols, sabres, lances, &c., had been surrendered by the National Guards and inhabitants of Madrid.

The 57,000,000 of reals forwarded from France by the Spanish Crédit Mobilier Company to the Government had arrived at Madrid, and were deposited in the Court of the Palace during the insurrection.

Some fifty or sixty members of the Cortes assembled at Saragossa, but nothing is known as to their proceedings.

(From the *Moniteur* of Thursday.)

The news from Barcelona announces that the conflict there was very keen; but that the success of the Queen's troops may be considered as secured. The fire lasted on the 18th from five in the evening till midnight; on the 19th it was resumed from the morning till eight p.m.; on the 20th it lasted the whole day; on the 21st from morning till five p.m. On this last day, the insurgents having been driven from the streets of the Union, from the Rue Neuve de la Rambla, and from the Hospital de la Junquera, their principal positions, betook themselves to the country. They were pursued thither by the cavalry, which sabred them. Gerona and La Junquera are still in a state of insurrection. Tranquillity prevails at Figueras. The garrison is ready to fire on the occurrence of the slightest movement. It is thought that the victory obtained at Barcelona will arrest the other movements in Catalonia.

(From the *Semaphore de Marseille* of July 21.)

It is announced that a corps of observation is about to be formed on the Pyrenean frontier. A "certain number of regiments" have been ordered to march towards the neighbouring departments. The 37th regiment of the line left this town on Saturday for Montpellier, where it will replace troops that are going to the frontier.

The Duke of Alba, brother-in-law of the Empress of the French, has been appointed *ad interim* Mayor of Madrid.

#### THE NEW SPANISH DICTATOR.

The personal courage of O'Donnell is unquestionable, but it is not so much to that ordinary quality that he owes his brilliant career as to the favour and protection of Espartero, who, in 1838, appointed him Chief of his Staff. In 1840 O'Donnell embraced the cause of Maria Christina against the people and the army, and, abandoning his command, he emigrated with her to France. In 1841 he demanded permission to return to Spain as a friend to the established Government, and made the most solemn declarations of harbouring no design against the public tranquillity. Espartero, then Regent, would not believe that his old *protégé* and favourite was again false; and, ignorant of the plot formed for his own overthrow between him, Maria Christina, and Louis Philippe, who was already projecting the Spanish marriages, freely allowed him to return.

The price promised him for taking part in the insurrection of 1843 against Espartero's Government was the Governor-Generalship of Cuba. That promise was fulfilled; and the world has learnt, from blue-books and debates in Parliament, the manner in which this grasping satrap exercised his command, and the immense fortune he and his wrung from the blood of the miserable race, the traffic in which his Government had been long bound by treaty to put an end to.

On his return to Madrid O'Donnell, in right of his rank in the army, became a member of the Senate. Narvaez, whom he hated and who hated him, was then in power. To his rule none, except a few Progressists, dared to make the slightest opposition. O'Donnell announced that he was about to reinforce that Opposition, but he was silenced by the lucrative appointment of Director-General of Infantry. It was the place best suited for his future plans, as he could organise the army according to his pleasure. Narvaez soon saw the error he had committed, and he dismissed O'Donnell. Once more he rushed into the Opposition organised by Generals Concha, Serrano, &c., who accepted him as their leader.

We remember the persecution O'Donnell suffered from the Sarratorius Government; his concealment in Madrid; his military insurrection; the combat of Vicálvaro; his defeat and retreat in Andalusia; his utter failure and impotence; and the famous Liberal manifesto which dread of approaching destruction extorted from him, and in which he made an appeal to the people to rise in defence of their liberties. He offered them his sword, and flung himself into the ranks of the Liberal party. O'Donnell was defeated and flying when that appeal was made; it was responded to by Espartero. Then, indeed, all was changed: city after city, village after village, from south to north, from east to west, rose against the miserable crew who had oppressed, plundered, and degraded them. Espartero found the Queen besieged in her Palace in Madrid, and he saved her from public indignation by the prestige of his name, his honesty, and his popularity.

Espartero carried his generosity and his confiding spirit to a point which deserves censure. Never meaning bad faith himself, he did not suspect it in others. He had saved O'Donnell from ruin; he now offered him the portfolio of War. How many times in the course of two years has not Espartero covered his unpopular colleague with the buckler of his own honesty and his own influence! The presence of Espartero produced a restraint on the scandals of the Court; and it was by him and his, whom Maria Christina and her companions call the "enemies of the Throne," that that Throne has for the last two years been saved again and again.—*Paris Correspondent of the "Times."*

A splendid banquet was given by the Fusilier Guards, at the London Tavern, on Monday evening. Covers were laid for 100. The chair was taken by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

On Tuesday last the suspension was announced of the Hertford and Ware Bank. Nothing has transpired with regard to the prospects of liquidation.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his intention to bring in a bill in the next Session of Parliament for the registration of mortgages and other incumbrances on real property. The noble and learned Lord also laid upon the table a series of bills, nine in number, with a view to the consolidation of the statute law in certain departments of our jurisprudence. The Bishops of London and Durham Retirement Bill was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

REVIEW OF THE SESSION.—MR. DISRAELI gave notice that on Thursday next, or any other day more suitable to the Government, he would call attention to the mode in which the business of the House had been conducted during the Session.—Lord PALMERSTON said there was business of importance for Thursday, and suggested Friday as more convenient.—MR. DISRAELI assented, and Friday was appointed accordingly.

THE LATE COAL MINE EXPLOSION.—MR. CAYLEY inquired whether Sir G. GREY intended to employ any special means to ascertain the real circumstances under which the disastrous loss of 110 lives has just taken place from an explosion of a coal-mine in Glamorganshire?—Sir G. GREY said the adjourned inquest would be attended by three inspectors, who would take care that a searching investigation should take place.

MONUMENT TO COLONEL MOORE, &c.—CAPTAIN ARCHDALL asked whether the Government would consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of Colonel Willoughby Moore and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Inniskilling Dragoons who lost their lives by the burning of the *Europa*, transport ship, on their passage to the seat of war in the spring of 1854?—Lord PALMERSTON replied in the affirmative.—MR. VILLIERS brought up the report of the Crimean Commissioners, and replied to some remarks made by the Earl of Lecon in the House of Lords, imputing that the report had been delayed from political motives.—General PEELE, as a member of the commission, repudiated the imputation to which the hon. gentleman referred as both unfair and unfounded.

INDIAN FINANCE.—On the motion that the House go into Committee to consider the revenue accounts of the East India Company, Mr. I. BUTT attempted to call attention to the petition of his Highness Meer Ali Mourad (presented June 27), and to submit a motion on the subject of the confiscation of his revenues and territories by the Indian Government; but the SPEAKER decided that any such motion would be out of order.—The House then went into Committee, and Mr. V. SMITH made his promised statement in a manner so hurried and in accents so low that we could just gather that the revenues of India did not exhibit so unfavourable an aspect as last year, and that they would, in fact, have presented a small surplus had it not been for the large sums spent upon public works, many of which would be reproductive hereafter.

The right hon. gentleman said it was contemplated to reduce the general pay of the civil service in India without prejudicing existing interests. The present scale of pay increased in ratio according to the time of service far beyond what could be justified by the supposed insalubrity of the climate, and an alteration in that respect should be made. He then proceeded to give a sketch of the political position of India, in the course of which he referred to the Persian occupation of Herat, which was so opposed to an existing treaty that an intimation had been already conveyed to Persia that such occupation, if it had not ceased, was a violation of the treaty. He believed that the occupation was at an end, but, at all events, the honour of the British name would require that the treaty should be observed. He earnestly defended the annexation of Oude, though he repudiated the system of annexation as a policy, for every case in which the question arose must depend, not on any general principle, but on its own individual merits; and in the case of Oude they had no other alternative. He referred to the increase of railways and the electric telegraph, which now was carried to an extent of 4000 miles as proofs of the rapid progress which civilisation was making in India. The right hon. gentleman also stated the gratifying fact that the most effectual steps had been taken to put an end to the infliction of torture in India for the purpose of collecting the revenue, and could not acquit the authorities (who should have long since put an end to it) on the ground of ignorance, for they ought to be cognisant of that which took place almost beneath their very eyes.—Sir E. PERRY said he heard the statement of the right honourable gentleman with unfeigned pleasure, and advocated the necessity for the strictest economy in the expenditure. He admitted the urgency of reform in the civil service; but, instead of reducing the salaries of the service, he thought the real reform would be the introduction into it of a larger number of natives.—Sir J. W. HOGG advocated the necessity for the annexation of Oude.—After some observations from Mr. Headlam, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Otway, Mr. Danby Seymour, Mr. I. Butt, and Mr. Ross Mangles, the resolutions were agreed to.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Lord MONTAGUE commented at much length upon several features in the system of national account-keeping. The bill was passed through Committee, and a number of other measures advanced a stage.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The County Courts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, after some discussion.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION BILL.—The motion for the third reading of the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education Bill was opposed by Mr. HENLEY, who moved as an amendment that the third reading should be postponed for three months. On a division the motion was affirmed by a majority of 77 to 35. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

RADICALS OF 1820.—Sir G. GREY stated that the act of amnesty lately granted to all exiles for political offences would comprehend the persons found guilty of high treason at the York Assizes in 1820. He doubted, however, whether any of the parties in question were still alive.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.—Lord PALMERSTON, answering the question of Mr. Milner Gibson, announced that the Government had not yet come to any decision respecting the appointment of a successor to Mr. Crampton as British Envoy at Washington.

LIMITATION OF SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.—MR. WILKINSON brought forward a resolution providing that no member should speak in the House, except when introducing a measure, for more than half an hour at a time, and under no pretence for more than one hour. The hon. member recommended the adoption of his resolution by remarking upon the delay and obstruction of public business in the House through the prevalent habit of making long speeches. He considered that the adoption of the self-denying ordinance he had suggested would result in an advantageous improvement in the performance of their legislative duties by hon. members.—Lord PALMERSTON doubted whether the alteration would do more evil than good.—It interfered with the constitutional freedom of debate; and with regard to the advancement of public business, while recognising the importance of the object in view, remarked that the existing obstructions arose rather from the multitude of subjects and speakers than from the length of particular speeches.—The habit of long speaking had, he believed, considerably diminished of late years as compared with former periods within Parliamentary memory.—After some remarks from Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Biggs, Mr. W. J. Fox, and other members, the House divided:—For the resolution, 30; against it, 57; majority, 27.

GENERAL BEATSON.—MR. ROEBUCK moved a resolution, "That the Under Secretary for War having admitted that, upon anonymous information, a secret inquiry had been ordered into the conduct of a general officer, the House feels itself bound to express its reprobation of such a proceeding." The officer alluded to, as the hon. member explained, was General Beatson, who had been superseded from the command of the Turkish Contingent on a charge of having excited the men of that corps to mutiny against their officers. Mr. Roebuck dwelt on the injustice which had been practised towards that officer, remarking especially on the facts which, he said, Mr. F. Peel had admitted, that the testimony on which the charge was founded had been anonymous, while the subsequent inquiry was secretly conducted.—MR. F. PEELE, in reply, entered more fully into the facts of the case, and stated the nature of the evidence, which was now, he said, no longer anonymous, upon which the dismissal of General Beatson was justified. The War-office had no propensity to secret action, and had given the incriminated officer every opportunity to justify his conduct. Further comments on the transaction tending to vindicate General Beatson at the expense of the War Department were offered by Mr. I. Butt and Colonel French.—Lord PALMERSTON reiterated the defence on behalf of the War Minister. He stated, however, that inquiries were still pending into the allegations against General Beatson, and, until the result was ascertained, contended that any interposition on the part of the House would be premature.—After some discussion, in which Colonel Lindsay and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took part, the House divided, and negatived the resolution by a majority of 71 to 23.

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was read a third time and passed.

BISHOPS OF LONDON AND DURHAM RETIREMENT BILL.—Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the Bishops of London and Durham Retirement Bill, whose objects he briefly explained; but, on the motion of Mr. HENLEY, the further progress of the measure was deferred to Wednesday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

BISHOPS OF LONDON AND DURHAM RETIREMENT BILL.—The adjourned debate on the Bishops of London and Durham Retirement Bill was resumed by

Sir W. HEATHCOTE, who moved, as an amendment, that the second reading of the measure should be deferred for three months. The measure was partial and incomplete, and, under the guise of providing for an incidental necessity, would render more difficult the provision of some general means for the retirement of prelates when overtaken by age and infirmity. The amendment was seconded by Lord R. CECIL.

Mr. M. MILNES reminded the House that a Colonial Bishop had lately been allowed to retire, and saw no reason why the example should not be followed in the case of English prelates.

MR. NAPIER bore testimony to the unexceptionable manner in which their ecclesiastical patronage had been exercised by her Majesty's Ministers. If the opportunity were allowed them, he had no doubt that new Bishops would be appointed on similar principles to the sees of London and Durham.

MR. CARDWELL supported the bill. The simoniacal character of the proceeding was not, he maintained, inherent in the nature of the transaction itself, but was derived from the tenour of an Act of Parliament.

MR. ROEBUCK contended that the bargain entered into between the Bishops and the Government, if not amounting to actual simony, constituted at all events a corrupt contract. He opposed the bill.

After a few words in favour of the motion by Mr. A. BLACK, Sir J. GRAHAM resisted the further progress of the measure. He wished to see a general bill on the subject brought in, in which he thought might be accomplished early next Session, and meanwhile the affairs of the two bishoprics might be efficiently managed by coadjutors. The bill, he said, involved principles novel, dangerous, and unwise, and he deprecated the proposal to adopt so serious a measure at a late period of the Session, when no time was afforded for mature consideration.

Lord DUNCAN having briefly spoken, Mr. WALPOLE remarked upon the serious inconvenience which would be sustained by the clergy and laity of the two sees in question if the bill were negatived.

Sir J. V. SHELLEY supported the bill, which, he remarked, would secure the services of an efficient Bishop for the see of London, and at the same time save a considerable revenue out of the property of the diocese.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE, in opposing the bill, commented upon the disgraceful character of the bargain which the two Bishops had attempted to drive with the Government.

MR. GLADSTONE also opposed the bill, believing that it would cause great evil and scandal both to the State and the Church.

Sir G. GREY, adverting to the complaints respecting the late period at which the bill was brought forward, remarked that its introduction was necessarily delayed until the consent of the Bishops of London and Durham had been received by the Government—an event which did not occur until towards the end of June.

Some explanations having been given by Mr. Henley, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Gladstone, and after a few observations from Mr. Hadfield, the House divided—

For the second reading... .. 151  
For the amendment... .. 72-79

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed next day at twelve o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Income and Land Taxes, Stamp Duties, Racehorse Duty, Coast-guard Service, Corrupt Practices Prevention, General Board of Health Continuance, Militia Pay, Curator Baron of the Exchequer, Lunatic Asylums Act Amendment, Deeds (Scotland), Judicial Procedure, &c. (Scotland), Marriage and Registration Acts Amendment, Criminal Justice, Poor Law Amendment (Scotland), Court of Appeal in Chancery (Ireland).

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

BISHOPS OF LONDON AND DURHAM RETIREMENT BILL.

Sir G. GREY moved that the House do go into Committee upon this bill. Mr. HADFIELD moved that the bill be committed on that day three months. The hon. member referred to the large incomes enjoyed for a number of years by the retiring Bishops, and the immense amount of patronage under their control, and complained of them now coming to beg of Parliament to grant them retiring pensions.

MR. NEWDEGATE reminded the hon. member that those Bishops had expended their incomes liberally in the cause of charity. He called upon Lord Palmerston to pledge himself to the introduction of a general measure early in the next Session.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD supported the bill because he thought that it would be a greater evil to throw out the bill than it would be an advantage to wait for a general measure. He hoped, however, that this bill would be looked upon only in an exceptional point of view.

MR. MOWBRAY also supported the bill.

Lord PALMERSTON could not give any pledge for the introduction of a general measure next Session. If, however, such a measure should be introduced next Session, it would be on the responsibility of the Government.

After some further discussion the House went into Committee.

On the first clause, Mr. GLADSTONE moved an amendment, in order to place on record his sense of the pecuniary portion of the bill, which he could not regard otherwise than as simoniacal. He moved the omission of the words "Charles James, Bishop of London," and to insert in their room, "or any Bishop of this province."

Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment, the object of which was to make the bill general instead of particular, and this would be wholly contrary to the principle on which the measure was founded.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into a long argument to prove that there was nothing simoniacal in the bill, nor anything contrary to the rules of the Church.

MR. GLADSTONE replied to the cases cited by the Solicitor-General, which he said had no real bearing upon the question at issue.

The argument was kept up for some time between the Solicitor-General and Mr. Gladstone.

Ultimately the amendment of the latter right hon. gentleman was negatived without a division, and the 1st clause was agreed to.

On the 2nd clause being proposed, giving the palace of Fulham to the Bishop of London as a residence during his life,

MR. ROEBUCK moved the omission of the clause.

No division, however, took place, and the clause was agreed to.

On clause 3, which named the amount of the retiring pensions,

MR. T. DUNCOMBE moved the omission of the pensions as a condition of resignation. He was opposed to giving the Bishops any pensions.

MR. GLADSTONE supported the amendment.

MR. CARDWELL defended the clause.

After some discussion the amendment was negatived by 105 to 30.

MR. ROEBUCK then moved, as an amendment, that instead of £6000 a year to the Bishop of London the sum should be £5000, being the one-third of the regulated salary for all future Bishops of London.

This amendment was also negatived, on a division, by 104 to 19.

It being then close to four o'clock, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House resumed business at six o'clock.

FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN SPAIN.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question from Mr. Murrough, said that there was nothing at present in regard to the affairs of Spain, that could cause any apprehension in the minds of her Majesty's Ministers as to any supposed interference in that country by the French Government. There was no reason for supposing that there was any intention on the part of the Emperor of the French to interfere in the affairs of Spain.

MR. JAMES SADLER.

MR. ROEBUCK, pursuant to notice, moved that Mr. James Sadler, having absconded from public justice, be expelled this House. The hon. and learned gentleman, having cited several authorities for his proceeding, observed that every hour Mr. James Sadler remained a member of that assembly the honour of the House, he felt, was deeply concerned.

MR. NAPIER seconded the motion.

MR. STUART WORTLEY thought that the House would be too hasty in agreeing to the motion without further investigation. He moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned until to-morrow, in order that in the mean time the papers relating to the case of Mr. James Sadler be printed and laid before the House.

MR. FITZGERALD (the Attorney-General for Ireland) protested against proceeding in the way proposed upon the mere statements of a member, although there might be no doubt whatever of Mr. Sadler's guilt. He considered that the time had not as yet arrived to justify the House in agreeing to the expulsion of the member for Tipperary. It was, however, a question for the House itself to determine; and the Government had no wish whatever to interfere with the full expression of their opinion upon it.

MR. S. FITZGERALD thought that delay was necessary; but at the same time the House was bound to take some steps to vindicate its own character before the prorogation.

Lord PALMERSTON advised Mr. Stuart Wortley to withdraw his amendment and to allow the House to come to a conclusion on the merits of the case; with reference to which he merely said that while it was extremely advisable to maintain the character of the House, it behoved them to take care not to do injustice to a particular member in their anxiety to vindicate its honour.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY and Mr. HENLEY severally urged delay on the matter.

MR. S. WORTLEY withdrew his amendment.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the previous question.

MR. ROEBUCK then warned the House against indulging in squeamishness upon so important a matter, and said that, having done his duty, he would withdraw his motion.

BISHOPS OF LONDON AND DURHAM RETIREMENT BILL.—The House went again into Committee on this bill.—MR. ROEBUCK moved an amendment in clause 3, to reduce the pension of the Bishop of Durham from £5000 to £3000.—After some discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 52 to 19. The remaining clauses and preamble were then agreed to, subject to certain alterations, which Lord Palmerston intimated his intention of proposing on the third reading.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—The Lords' Amendments were considered and agreed to.

The other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.



## CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CERAMIC COURT.

(CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

In a former article we indicated the projects and intentions of the Directors of this magnificent establishment as to the Ceramic department, which is to include not only the choice productions of Italy, France, Germany, and England, but even the early pottery of the more ancient nations of the Eastern hemisphere—from Babylon and Persia to Etruria. We now proceed with some of the more choice specimens actually collected and placed for view.

The modern European schools properly commence with Umbria: that truly classic land associated the productions of a Raphael and the patronage of those Dukes of Urbino who, notwithstanding the exiguity of their territory, have identified their names with schools of art that are of true and unmistakable indigenous growth. Vast cities are often scarcely illumined by a ray of artistic light: Urbino, Weimar, and the glorious petty burghs of ancient Greece, like diamonds, demand our estimate by their dazzling lustre, and not by their superfluities.

There are as yet no specimens of the real old Majolica at the Crystal Palace,\* but in some of the early Umbrian specimens the original Majolica patterns have been followed very closely. One piece pointed out to us by Mr. Battam has a real Majolica border, such as one seen at the Alhambra or Damascus, and a female bust inserted in the centre by the Christian Umbrian artist, marking the epoch when the Umbrian imitation of Majolica was joining the two styles.

In the subsequent Umbrian ware it ceases to resemble real Majolica, and discards all geometrical arabesques for the human figure; the culminating point of the school being whatever may be really identified as "Raphael ware," or, to speak more safely and accurately, of the Umbrian school of design. That Raphael may have thrown off some designs for the pottery of his patrons is not improbable, although they cannot now be identified. Of the school of Umbria we may, however, mention as exceedingly good a "Judgment of Solomon," and, above all, a "Ballo degli Amori," probably by a pupil of Raphael, truly classical in design, with spirited contours and delicate light and shade—lent, we believe by Mr. Falcke.

Another piece by the celebrated Maestro Giorgio, has the arms of the house of Medici, and is a beautiful specimen of the much-prized ruby lustre, so superior to the coarse early Pesaro. We also much admired a so-called Raphael dish, with *renaissance capricci*, fawn on white ground, similar to the pilgrims' bottles of Strawberry-hill. Not the least interesting pieces of this collection are the Sévres imitation of Umbrian ware. The usual Majolica tones and colours are retained; but, on looking close, the figures are all found to be Louis Quinze. In a piece of blue and white *renaissance capricci*, dated 1526, we had to admire the perfection of the filling up of the space—neither too much nor too little—the perfection of art.

We have already alluded to the "Negro," by Luca della Robbia, and his extraordinary embossed or modelled and enamelled works.

Luca della Robbia, born in 1388, was one of those original Italian geniuses who stamp their name on a whole class of productions. His white enamel and beauty and freedom of modelling are of the boldest kind; so that he figures in Vasari, among the great men of the quattrocento in Florence—a Brunellesco, a Musacchio, and a Ghirlandajo: "his earthenware works," says he, "were almost of eternal durability." "His chief productions," says Mr. Marryat, "are Madonnas, Scripture subjects, figures, and architectural ornaments; they are by far the finest works of art ever executed in pottery." We would willingly see some further additions to the productions of Luca della Robbia now at the Crystal Palace; but we are fully aware of their great rarity.

Bernard Palissy was another genius out of the common run, and his history has been too recently given to the public to render necessary any biographical introductory matter. The first style of Palissy is here represented by those sideboard-dishes more for ornament than use, which were often hung up on the huge chimneys of our ancestors. We remark on them the faithful representations of snakes, lizards, leaves, and shells, all taken from nature; and then afterwards the works in which a model is requisite, such as human figures for Scripture pieces. Specimens of both sorts are visible at the Crystal Palace, as also the modern imitations.

The real China porcelain is not yet represented in force. Can the Emperor be persuaded to let us have some of that celebrated yellow and black, hitherto solely reserved for the Celestial Court? or is it possible in this country to have any peculiarly rare specimens of the Crackle Sea Green, which resembles the Indian Ocean speckled with the brilliant fawn and roseate hues of the sinking sun of the equatorial regions? The late Duke of Sussex had some rare specimens of Imperial yellow and of Crackle Sea Green. Can the present possessor be persuaded to lend them? for it must be understood that nearly all the pieces are on loan at the Crystal Palace.

Montesquieu, speaking of the discoveries of Newton, says that Nature is like the haughty coquette whose will seems invincible, but who yields her hand to the suitor in the most sudden and unexpected manner. All efforts to produce hard paste porcelain, in imitation of Oriental china, failed in Europe during the 17th century; but in the beginning of the 18th an apothecary's lad, seeking the philosopher's stone, discovered porcelain, and lived to perfect the substance of the famed Dresden china. After all, he died—like Raphael, Burns, and Byron—when only in his thirties. In the Crystal Palace collection are to be seen not only the large later popular works of the Bruhl period, but a very curious specimen of the early red Jaspis hard paste of that eventful year 1708, engraven on the memory of every Potichomania. We need not go over the celebrated groups and figures. That of Count Bruhl's tailor seems to be a modern imitation of this droll idea.

How do we account for the indefinable charm of Capo di Monte ware? The vases have none of the symmetry of the antique, of Sévres, or of Dresden. It is, we think, partly because it was a manufacture of thoroughly native growth going for materials neither to history nor traditions; but, like the early Palissy ware, seeking an artistic pabulum in the close imitation of objects in its neighbourhood—the sea-shore shell, the natural festoon of marine plants, and the rock gnawed by the saline surf of ages. Then, too, association has much to do with the fascination of Capo di Monte. Is it possible ever to forget the most beautiful coast in the world?—the palm-crowned rocks of Terracina and Mola di Gaeta, and the deep tender azure of the sea and sky that spread all round Procida, Capri, the distant Sorrento, and Castellamare. We hope to see this department enlarged.

The model schools of Vienna and Berlin are distinguished, as our readers know, mostly by rich painting. The minute works of Douw, Terburg, Netscher, &c., are best suited to this style, the fine enamel of porcelain has something cognate to the excessive finish of these Dutch masters, and the specimens in the Ceramic Court are numerous and good. The Russian vases are of no distinct and separate school—partaking mostly of Sévres and Berlin. There are two presented by a Russian Grand Duchess to an English lady, which show that in those northern latitudes the establishment founded by Elizabeth, and fostered by Catherine, produces most sumptuous works.

As regards English manufacture, choice specimens are to be found in the Ceramic Court. But this is not yet all that we can do. The Treasury would no doubt refuse funds for the establishment of a Royal ceramic manufacture. But how is it that, in a nation of such superfluous capital, there is no national manufacture, with a view solely to the elevation of the art? We have Royal academies, horticultural societies, and zoological societies; and yet the land of Wedgwood is outstripped by new empires and petty kingdoms and principalities, in the higher branches of a handicraft in which we are the largest producers in the civilised world.

Whoever strolls through the British Museum must be convinced that Ceramic invention is not a closed circle, and that there are endless curious and beautiful, quaint or elegant combinations that have not yet been evolved by any of the pre-existing schools. Enterprising individuals in Staffordshire go on imitating Umbria, Sévres, Dresden, and Capo di Monte; but that is driving a British trade, not founding a native British school of a truly national character. An individual dare not risk his fortune in high-art experiments. That is for a national institution supported by national funds. Let the thing be really first—

\* Majorca was in the middle ages, like Sicily, a Moslem country—its mosques and baths adorned with Saracenic tiles. We use the word "Saracenic" advisedly, for the Moslem Majolicans were robbers and pirates.

rate, and the prices realised in this age of Potichomania will be very large, perhaps even fully to cover the primary outlay. We hope some other skilled individuals will take our hint.

Of a superior character we note in the Ceramic Court some elegant basins and ewers in biscuit, by Messrs. Copeland, the partners and successors of Spode; a most elegant blue Worcester service, by Messrs. Ellis; and some Etruscan vases, by Messrs. Battam and Son. We may also add, by way of postscript, the addition of beautiful portraits in blue Limoges enamel just lent and put up. The collection is evidently a growing and a popular one.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH Goodwood—inferior as it is now to the days of yore, when the Kents stripped upwards of three dozen horses for the silken fray—occupies the almost sole attention of turfites next week, there will be a few lesser lights burning. Hartlepool has a small meeting on Monday and Tuesday, and there will be others—at Teinbridge on Tuesday, at Leith on Wednesday, at Downham Market on Thursday, and at Canterbury on Friday. The Gratwicke Stakes, on Tuesday, at Goodwood, has a very fine field, which will be selected from Manganes, Fly-by-Night (6 lb.), Fazzoletto (3 lb.), Theodora (3 lb.), Melissa and Cannobie (3 lb.), &c. In the Lavant Stakes, Fast Day, Pomona, and Lambourne, all with 3 lb. extra, are engaged. In the Ham, Zuyder Zee has to meet Ayacanora and Physalis colt (3 lb.), while Bonnie Morn and Hazel seem likely to be the only competitors for the 300 sovs. stake. Zeta (6 st. 5 lb.) will take a great deal of beating for the stakes on Wednesday:—and Shoreham, Paletôt, Hazel, and Bonnie Morn; Fly-by-Night, Fazzoletto, Newington, and Melissa; and Bird-in-the-Hand, Zuyder Zee, Ayacanora, Chevalier d'Industrie, Anton, and Blink Bonny are in the three triennials respectively on Thursday. The Cup on that day has Muscovite (9 st. 2 lb.), Nettle (8 st. 1 lb.), Yellow Jack (7 st. 10 lb.), Cannobie (7 st. 7 lb.), Fisherman (7 st. 7 lb.), Oae Act (7 st. 3 lb.), and Rogerthorpe (7 st. 2 lb.), among its most promising entries; while Lord of the Hills, Lambourne, and Imperieuse (5 lb. extra) are in the Molecomb. Mincepie has 9 lb. extra in the Nassau on Friday, and her fine speed may perchance pull her through at a mile.

Sir Tatton Sykes is for sale at £1200, and it is said that his owner, Mr. E. R. Clark, the owner of Vandermeulin, is declining the turf; while a gentleman who left it some twelve months ago is likely to have things "made comfortable and pleasant" in order that his Swedish exile may end. Beyond rather an interesting sale of deer hounds and searchers there is nothing at Tattersall's on Monday worthy of notice. Lord Exeter's sale was after its usual fashion; thirty out of thirty-six lots being bought in. The six made 2561 guineas; while the last bids for the thirty others amounted to 10,013 guineas—rather a tempting sum for a breeder to decline. Pochontas was bought in for 1500 guineas, by far the highest price ever offered for a brood mare in our recollection; and Lord Londesbro' gave 1100 guineas for her yearling son, the Knight of Kars, by Nutwith. This makes 3100 guineas which Lord Londesbro' has paid for three yearlings in four years, and two of them are utterly worthless. At present Mr. Crawford has three in his stable for which he gave 3600 guineas as yearlings; and, though one is a very fine animal, the chances of two are said to be most doubtful. British Yeoman, for whom his owner refused 400 guineas last autumn, won the blood-sire prize at the Chelmsford Show last week—beating Ptolemy, who was placed second, the Briar, the Anchor, the Lion, Recovery Junior, the Circassian, and Comeaway. The entries were five fewer than last year, when Ravenhill, another Cumberland horse, was first, and British Yeoman second; and the horses shown were of an inferior stamp. The Newmarket Stud Company have moderated their pretensions of 1000 shares at £100 each down to £50. The Rawcliffe Company are making, it is said, a good percentage (though certainly not 30 per cent, as alleged) on their capital; but the rent of the Dutchman alone is £1000 a year, which makes a great hole into profits. Volstar, whose name will always be connected with that of the hapless Cooke, won the Chelmsford handicap last Tuesday—Winkfield, the Ascot Cup winner, being seventh. She was forthwith struck out of the Goodwood Cup, and made a fair favourite for the Goodwood Stakes, which seems likely to be above her mark. Lord Anglesey's action against the *Sunday Times*, for their Cannobie statement, has ended in the latter withdrawing their justification, and submitting to a five-guineas verdict.

One more week of minor regattas—to wit, "Gravesend and Milton," on Monday; Goole and Swansen, on Monday and Tuesday; Great Yarmouth and Bankside, on Wednesday; and Paignton, on Friday; and we shall be in the midst of the great water carnival of the Solent, and Peers and M.P.'s will have a good five weeks before Doncaster to devote to the moors or the Mediterranean. It is said that the Royal Squadron Regatta will eclipse, in point of tonnage, even that which was afloat in the Exhibition year; and that the *America* yacht, whose glories have quite departed since her Yankee crew recrossed the Atlantic, will form one of them.

The Marylebone Club matches are fast coming to an end. On Monday, at Lord's, the M.C.C. and Ground play All England; and on Thursday they have their return match with Harrow School. All England have thus their hands full on Monday; but play fifteen gentlemen of England at Leamington on Thursday; on which day the United All England meet twenty-two at Luton. The Rugby Club is not idle, as on Monday and Tuesday it plays Nottinghamshire, on its own ground; and goes to play against Stamford on Wednesday and Thursday. The match between the gentlemen and the players has ended in favour of the latter, by two wickets—Caesar making 53 in one innings.

## RIFLE-SHOOTING.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

UNDER the above heading appeared in a late Number an account of some very good shooting, at 150 yards, between Captain Guernsey, with the Enfield rifle, and Lieutenant Armand, with one of Monsieur Minie. Captain Guernsey was victorious; and a friend present offered to match him against anybody at distances, from 200 yards up to 1200. I shall feel great pleasure in accepting the challenge, and will propose 100 shots at each distance at a six-foot target. I will also shoot a second match on the following terms—viz., to load and fire for five minutes at every hundred yards from 200 up to 1200—I alone shooting against Captain Guernsey and any friend he may choose; and, for a third match, I propose five minutes' shooting at each distance from 1200 up to 2000 yards (the size of the target being doubled); I then, allowing Capt. Guernsey and any two friends he may choose, to load and fire as many shots in the specified time as they may be able, I alone shooting against the three combined. Capt. Guernsey and his friends to be confined to similar weapons to that used by him in his match allowing an additional sight for long ranges, while I will use my own breech-loader, which I have now perfected and shall have finished in the course of the month. I am willing that the above matches should come off either on one day or on consecutive days, and I will dispense with cleaning my rifle throughout the number of shots to be fired exceeding 600; and I will further agree that any break-down in either of the rifles shall likewise be considered fatal in either match. A reply through your columns will meet with immediate attention from

Yours very obediently,

FRED. PRINCE.

ISLE OF MAN REGATTA.—This regatta was held in Douglas Bay on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th of July, under the auspices of the Royal Western Yacht-club of Ireland. The unfavourable state of the weather at the beginning of the week prevented the arrival of a large number of yachts, notwithstanding which the *Festa serena* steam-yacht, of 260 tons, belonging to Lord Newborough, and the celebrated cutter *Mosquito*, now the property of A. J. Young, Esq., with several others, graced the regatta with their presence. The proceedings of the first day commenced with a time race for yachts belonging to a Royal club, for the Isle of Man Cup, valued at fifty guineas, for which the following yachts entered and started:—*Scud*, 16 tons; *Coralie*, 35; *Odalique*, 50; *Mosquito*, 59; and *Gauntlet*, 61 tons. After a well-contested match, the *Mosquito*, having beaten the *Coralie*, the second boat, by 3 min. 5 sec. above the time the *Coralie* could claim as the lighter vessel, was declared the winner of the cup. The first race in the second day's sport was for the Welcome Cup, valued at thirty guineas, open to all Royal Club yachts, the winner of the Isle of Man Cup excepted. The following entered and started:—*Fairy*, 16 tons; *Three Swans*, 27 tons; *Coralie*, 35 tons; and *Odalique*, 50 tons. The *Coralie* took the lead and kept it till the finish, winning the cup. The next race was for a purse of twenty sovereigns for yachts of 20 tons and under; won in admirable style by the *Scud*, of 15 tons. Several interesting rowing matches took place in the course of the day; and the amusements terminated in the evening with a splendid ball at Castle Mona, which was attended by upwards of 150 of the *élite* of the island. The sports provided gave the greatest satisfaction, the committee still retaining a handsome surplus towards the regatta of next year.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir Allan Napier Maenab.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the Emperor is not expected in Paris before the end of this month. His Majesty, previously to his return, is to go to Lunéville to be present at some grand cavalry maneuvres.

The Brussels journals are filled with accounts of the fêtes which commenced there on Monday last, and which are held in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King Leopold to the throne of Belgium.

It is decided that Prince Frederick William of Prussia shall represent his Royal uncle at the Moscow coronation, definitively fixed for the 31st of August, the anniversary of the accession of the late Czar. The Prince, who will accompany the Empress Mother to Warsaw, will return in time for the marriage of his sister, fixed for the 30th of September.

Lord Burghersh and the Hon. Frederick Leveson will shortly leave town to join the Embassy of Earl Granville, at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, both these gentlemen being attached to the extraordinary mission of the Lord President. Dr. Sandwith is to be the medical officer attached to the Embassy.

The marriage of the Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Prussia, with the Prince Regent of Baden, has been definitively fixed for the 30th of September, the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen of Prussia.

The King and Queen of Prussia will not return to Berlin till the beginning of August.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner, preliminary to the end of the Session, was held at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday last.

An Attaché has left Munich for Paris bearing the ratification of the marriage contract of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria with the Infanta Analia of Spain. The ratifications are to be exchanged at Paris by the Ministers of Spain and Bavaria.

The Princess Marguerite of Saxony was betrothed to the Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, on Sunday last. This Archduke, who is at present at Dresden, is the second brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Queen of Denmark arrived at Wiesbaden on the 17th inst.

The question so long pending as to the ambiguous position of Lord Wensleydale will be immediately solved by the conversion of the life peerage which that eminent lawyer now holds into an hereditary peerage.

M. de Brunnow is not expected to quit Paris until his permanent successor shall arrive there, and then he will proceed to Frankfurt and Darmstadt, to present his letters of recall to the Diet and Rician Court.

The Empress Mother of Russia has found so much benefit from change of air and the Wildbad waters, that she will be enabled to go through all the fatigues of her son's coronation, and again witness the splendid ceremonies in which she was the principal actress on the 22nd of August, 1826.

The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have gone to Brussels, intending to return to the Belgian Legation at the end of the ensuing month.

The paralysis under which Lord Hardinge is now suffering attacked the whole of his left side, and he has, therefore, become perfectly helpless, having lost his right forearm.

Lord Drumlanrig has resigned the office of Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, which he accepted on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Government.

The carriages and suite of Prince Esterhazy have left Vienna for Moscow.

Sir Robert Peel, M.P., is about to leave town, accompanied by Lady Emily Peel, for St. Petersburg, in order to attend at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II., at Moscow.

The Pope has granted a sum from his own privy purse for the completion of Torquato Tasso's monument in the church of St. Onofrius, where he lies buried. The works had been suspended for upwards of a year for want of funds.

The Prefect of the Seine has received from the Lord Mayor of London a fifth remittance of 100,000 fr. on account of the subscription opened in that city for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundation.

The Freme election terminated on Tuesday evening in the return of Major Boyle, by a majority of one over Mr. Donald Nicoll. Lord Edward Thynne had retired on the previous evening. The two polling candidates were within a few votes of each other all the day, and the contest was extraordinarily close.

The Pope has presented the School of Cadets at Rome with a splendid work, elegantly bound, containing designs of all the military costumes adopted by the various Powers of Europe.

The memoirs of the late Marshal Marmont will soon be published. The manuscript is in the possession of the Emperor, and every evening the memoirs are read aloud at Pionnières. Their publication is very much dreaded by the Faubourg St. Germain, as they contain some Legitimist revelations of a piquant nature.

M. Kossuth (says the *Scotsman*) has been staying for the last few days with Mr. Tait, of Priorbank. M. Kossuth is accompanied by his wife and children.

Mr. William Stewart, of St. Fillans, has bought the estate of Smithson, in Ayrshire, for 20,000*l*.

General Filangieri lately visited the parts of the coast of Calabria, on which it is intended to erect fortified places. The works of Sorra have been commenced.

The *Toronto Guardian* announces the death of the Rev. Peter Jones, the celebrated Indian missionary, and himself an Indian chief.

The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, M.P., has taken for a lengthened term the mansion lately in the occupation of the Duke of Norfolk on Carlton-house-terrace.

Gavazzi intends to visit Sir George Smith Sinclair in September, and on his return southwards he will lecture in Inverness, Elgin, Huntly, and Keith.

"Count Walewski, French Minister for Foreign Affairs," says the *Constitutionnel*, "will leave Hombourg on the 25th to return to Paris."

On Monday last Jenny Lind and child embarked at Dover on board the Royal mail-boat *Queen*, for Calais.

By a decree of the King of Sardinia, the men of the second category of the last levy are to assemble for forty days at Chambéry, Nice, Onghia, St. Remo, and Albenga, in order to learn the manual exercise as speedily as possible.

The Nightingale Fund now approaches £35,000, of which 20,000*l*. are invested in Government securities.

Dr. Guerrazzi, the dictator of Florence in 1849, has obtained permission to settle in the sardinian States. Voltri is the place he has selected for his residence.

Mr. Henry Rumsey Forster, to whose direction the active operations of the Society for the Protection of Animals have been intrusted during the past three years, has withdrawn from all further connection with it. Mr. Forster is a candidate for the office of Chief Constable of the county of Buckingham.

Among the passengers by the *Asia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, were Bayard Taylor, the American traveller, and Mr. Kensett, the landscape-painter. Mr. Taylor—as we learn from the *New York Daily Times*—proposes to be absent from America about two years, during which he intends to travel in the north of Europe, and spend a winter in Lapland.

A few days since Mary Povey, an aged pauper, died at Speen. She had been in the receipt of relief some fifteen years from that parish; since her death a box was found under her bed, and on its being opened about £120 were found therein.

The negotiations respecting the junction between the railways of Piedmont and Lombardy have terminated in an arrangement by which the Novara line is to be extended to the Po. A treaty to that effect has been passed with Messrs. Brassy and Co.

The Jews of Newcastle have lately had to take the dead bodies of their kindred to Sunderland for interment, owing to the crowded state of their burial-ground in the former town.

An effort is on foot in Cuba for the construction of a railroad between Regla and Matanzas, the estimated cost of which is 30,000 dollars per mile. Already 1,600,000 dollars have been subscribed to the attainment of the object.

Braintree Church, in Essex, erected more than 500 years since, in the reign of Edward III., and a remarkably fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture of the period, is about to be rebuilt. The estimated cost is 4000*l*, of which 2000*l*. has been subscribed.

The *Ticino Gazette* states that during the first six months of the present year 1756 Swiss have emigrated to the United States, including 464 Bernese, and 306 from the Grisons.



## EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.



TROPHIES AND BAS-RELIEFS FROM SEBASTOPOL, PLACED IN THE GARDEN OF THE TUILERIES.

We resume our Artist's Sketches of scenes, incidents, and objects in connexion with the departure of our troops from the Crimea for England.

## GOVERNMENT SALE OF HORSES.

The busy scene depicted below is a Government Sale of Horses at Kadikoi, near Balaklava. It appears that the authorities having decided to sell all horses out of condition, such as "roarers," those that were weak-legged, and otherwise defective, they instructed Major Hamilton to make the necessary arrangements for the sale. A small pulpit or stand was erected, in which stood the auctioneer, generally a sergeant of the 7th Regiment, or Artillery. The horses sell for very small prices, such as £3, £4, £5, and £6 for horses worth £30 to £40. Two interpreters were employed to translate the terms of the bargains to the Russian, Greek, and Persian buyers. Major Hamilton is on horseback inside the line. Parties

of the Land Transport Corps are bringing the mules that are cast for sale, artillery, &c. When the purchase is made it is an immense undertaking to get the Russians to understand the exchange, their notions of the value of their money somewhat differing from ours.

Some time since a weekly Horse Fair, for the convenience of officers, was established in a central situation between the Bazaar in rear of the Fourth Division, known as "Little Kadikoi," or "The English Bazaar," to distinguish it from the French Bazaar on the Woronzoff road and the iron huts. A place, called "The Corner," was set apart for these sales, a sergeant appointed as auctioneer, and the other arrangements completed, and rules printed. The plan was intended to meet a want which has been extensively felt in the camps, both by officers leaving the field and desiring to part with horses or baggage animals, and new comers wishing to purchase them.

## SCULPTURES FROM SEBASTOPOL.

Among the artistic spoils which the Allied troops have brought from Sebastopol, sculpture is by no means rare. The specimens here engraved consist of bas-reliefs and statues, which have been detached from the public monuments and buildings of the fallen city, and have been conveyed by the French troops to Paris, where these works of motley character, at the time they were sketched by our Artist, were placed around the Orangery in the garden of the Tuileries. Some of these specimens partake of the class of emblematic art which, in our own metropolis, we are accustomed to see in the façades of insurance offices. The statues are sadly mutilated, and, like the upper central ornament, the Russian Eagle upon the Crescent, remind one of the great event which led to their removal from the fortress of the Euxine to adorn the banks of the Seine.



GOVERNMENT SALE OF HORSES AT KADIKOI.—SKETCHED BY R. LANDELLS.



GEM-ENAMELLED VASES.

AMONG the British contributions to the French Industrial Exposition of last year few objects excited such admiration as the group of Vases



GEM-ENAMELLED PAPIER-MACHE VASE, PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

produced by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge's patented process of gem-enamelling. These novel and unique specimens of art-manufacture

having attracted the attention of Prince Albert, the manufacturers were honoured by a commission from his Royal Highness for the execution of two other works of a similar kind from the designs of Mr. Lewis Gruner. These vases were shown in the rooms of Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, at their London establishment, in Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, prior to transmission to Buckingham Palace. They are seventeen inches in height: the material employed in their construction is glass with electro-gilt mountings, the style adopted by the designer being that of the Renaissance. The ground colour is a rich purple, relieved in various parts by maroon. The ornamentation is wrought in "patent" or "imitation" gems, and the success with which the sparkling lustre of the originals is simulated is most remarkable. The surface of each vase is divided by floral festoons of gold and diamonds into four equal compartments; one of which is occupied by laurel wreaths of emeralds, with ruby bands or scrolls, surrounding the initials "V" and "A." emblematically entwined on a maroon ground in topaz and gold. Above the wreaths is the crown in appropriate jewels and gold, and supported by dolphins. In the centre of each of the remaining divisions are the rose, shamrock, and thistle, in their natural colours. Around the shoulders of the vases are the legends, "Dieu et mon Droit," and "Treu und Fest," in diamonds and gold. The neck is encircled by a continuous double wave or scroll of diamonds, enriched with wreaths of flowers in jewels of proper colours. The lower part is inclosed by pierced mountings, the spaces between each of which are devoted to geometrical figures, also of jewels and gold; and the whole rests upon a suitable metallic base. The lastnamed adjuncts were supplied by Messrs. Elkington and Mason, and are of excellent workmanship. The effect which results from these combinations, in which about 10,000 gems have been employed, is superb, but chaste. The Vase, if not of Etruscan or classic form, has a very elegant appearance; indeed, until closely inspected, the decoration looks like enamelled work ornamented with real diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. The motto "Treu und Fest," is beautifully worked to represent bril-



MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, ADELPHI THEATRE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

liants and rubies, and the ornaments form a Roman laurel wreath and festoons of diamonds.

Those exquisitely-beautiful vases were a portion of the *souvenirs* presented to the Queen, upon the celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

In the rapid succession of novelties which Mr. Webster is ever providing for the patrons of the Adelphi Theatre, the reader will, we dare say, remember the names of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, whose engagement was highly promissory of fun and humour, and has been very successful. We engrave their characteristic portraits, from photographs by Mayall. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are well known throughout the United States, having gained great popularity by their



THE NEW MUSIC HALL AT THE SURREY GARDENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



meritorious performances in their peculiar line of character. They are known as the *Original Irish Boy and Yankee Gal*;—Mrs. Williams being the first to introduce that particular line of character on the stage known as "the down East Yankee help." We have before had specimens of Yankee character in Dan Marble, Yankee Hill, Josh Silsbee, and others; but Mrs. Williams first introduced us to Yankee female character. Mr. Williams is equally original in his line of Irish character. On Monday night the two-act comedy of "Born to Good Luck" was revived at the Adelphi Theatre, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Williams in the character of *Paddy O'Rafferty*. To those playgoers of the present generation who never saw Mr. Power in the same character, Mr. Barney Williams will unquestionably appear the best stage Irishman extant. His brogue is deeper, richer, and, so to speak, more natural than that usually given; he speaks in a rich Corkonian dialect. He has a nice singing voice, and a light active figure, and was encased in a song called "The Flaming O'Mannigan," while an Irish jig, which he danced with Miss Mary Keeley, was received with much applause. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams take their benefit to-night (Saturday), when the lady appears in the Yankee farce of "Our Gal," which in the United States is considered her *chef d'œuvre*.

**HAYMARKET.**—A new comedy, entitled "Second Love," by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, was produced on Wednesday, the night of Miss Reynolds' benefit, which brought an overflowing house. The excitement of a benefit is rather unfavourable to the cool judgment of a new piece, but, as far as might be concluded under the circumstances, we have reason to believe that the production in question is a good and clever play. It certainly presents a difficulty to the actress, since the heroine is blind throughout nearly the whole of the action. *Ellenor Mowbray* (Miss Reynolds) and *Ralph Thornhill* (Mr. Buckstone) are cousins, and are made the subject of an old uncle's will, who leaves to *Ralph* his property under condition that he marries *Ellenor*—provided she consents. *Ralph* generously determines that *Ellenor* shall unconditionally inherit the estate, and therefore sets afoot a report that it has been left to her; whereupon another cousin of *Ellenor's*, *Captain Dangerfield* (Mr. Howe), becomes her suitor under a feigned name—as one Weldon, a painter. He so far succeeds that, when she hears of her uncle's bequest, *Ellenor* pronounces in *Weldon's* favour, proposing that *Ralph* should marry her friend *Mildred Vernon* (Miss M. Oliver), whom it turns out the Captain had forsaken for the blind heiress. This state of things poor *Ellenor* discovers in the second act; and now, feeling the inconvenience of her blindness, she determines to leave London for her country-seat, partly with the view of receiving the proper medical treatment. The result is that she recovers her sight, and is able to read the will for herself, when, of course, she perceives how generous *Ralph* had been, and resolves on discarding *Dangerfield*. The manner in which she points out the clause in the will respecting *Ralph* and herself, thus testifying to the recovery of her sight, is an effective stage situation. Miss Reynolds has achieved a triumph in this character; and it may be added that the other parts were admirably supported. The new piece will be repeated next Monday, and during the week.

## THE NEW MUSIC HALL, ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.

"MAN favours wonders," and, if anyone doubt this wisdom of our ancestors, let him lie forth to the site of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, where Company, by a touch of the wand of Capital, has proved a most potent architect and decorator; and Limited Liability has chalked out enjoyment almost without bound. Just a quarter of a century ago, Cross, the zoological showman—by turns turned out of Exeter Change and the King's Mews, and the murky atmosphere of the Strand and Charing-cross (the latter charged with the heinous offence of spoiling pictures)—"lions and tigers" Cross, tired with flaunting it at every place mentioned in Owen's "Book of Fairs," shuffled off his Beefeater's faded finery, and pitched his menagerie upon the demesne of the Manor House at Waltham. Here he built a curvilinear iron and glass house—100 feet in diameter, for his lions, tigers, leopards, jackals, and hyenas, which, for aught we know, may here, embowered in trailing shrubs, have fancied themselves back in their native forests. How many thousands, within this quarter of a century, gazed at the animated exotics in the great iron and glass house; at acres of canvas painted to represent numberless cities upon the lake, outwring the "real water" of Sadler's Wells—it was useless to speculate. That the circular carnivorous conservatory is gone is quite clear; and upon its site has been reared a fairy temple, dedicated to sweeter sounds than the notes of captive lion, tiger, or jackal. Such is the New Music Hall.

We have already described the exterior of this vast Hall, which, by the way, is twenty feet longer and thirty feet wider than Exeter-hall, hitherto the largest in Great Britain. Its ornamental octagonal towers have an Eastern air; and the roof, in the words of the *Builder*, "realises somewhat the expression of the feature in Palladio's Basilica at Vicenza." The style is degenerate Italian, relieved by French taste; and seeing that Mr. Horace Jones, the architect, and Messrs. Scott and Cornwall, the contractors, have executed the whole in four months, it is a marvellous structure. The roof is a modification of the well-known arrangement at the Exhibition building in Hyde-park, the Great Northern Railway station, and other important works; and has been employed successfully in many instances by the architect of the Surrey Music Hall.

The interior of the Hall, though not yet fully decorated, produces an effect of grandeur and magnificence. The front of the lower gallery is ornamented with open ironwork, of the lyre and other musical instruments, gold and white. The second gallery is of a plainer description; but over the uppermost one is a handsome cornice, with trusses in pairs supporting its corona, between which, in the frieze, are festoons of fruit and flowers, grouped and modelled with great taste. The upper ceiling is curved, and lighted by three octagonal apertures, in which are fixed "watch-glass lights," twelve feet in diameter. The refreshment-room, which is in immediate communication with the lower floor of the Music Hall, is nearly one hundred feet in length and forty feet wide.

The orchestra, which will accommodate 1000 performers, has an upper story, the front of which is hung by iron rods from a strong truss above. Communicating with the orchestra are refreshment and retiring rooms. Over all is a great sounding-board—the cornice decoration of festoons and trusses ranging across it.

The lighting by night is by a line of gas jets round the main cornice, and by gaseliers under the galleries. All the gaseliers, brackets, and footlights have been executed in crystal glass, by Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch. Exclusive of the orchestra, the building will accommodate about 10,000 persons; and 12,000 can be accommodated in all parts, and inclusive of the external galleries. The Hall has cost about £18,200.

The grounds, which, in taste, were beyond a cockney garden, have been greatly improved, under the direction of Mr. Forrest, the eminent landscape-gardener. The lake—which has in past seasons "done duty" as the Bay of Naples, the North Atlantic, the Frith of Forth, the Tiber, &c.—now serves as the Golden Horn for a large View of Constantinople; beyond it is mountain scenery—all painted by Danson, and cleverly harmonised with the natural features of the place. By the side of the picture, to keep up the Turkish illusion, is a kiosk, with a terrace, for use as well as for ornament; for here alone will smokers be allowed to indulge in their favourite vice, and will thus be precluded from offending those frequenters of the gardens who do not find fragrance in tobacco. There are some pretty stalactite caverns, and rock and rustic work; and the gardens are illuminated by lights among the shrubs, in oil and painted canvas shades. Lastly, we have the fireworks on the lake, with vast improvements upon the spectacles of this class.

THE INAUGURAL FESTIVAL terminated on Saturday last. On Friday evening Mendelssohn's masterpiece, "Elijah," was given on the same scale of magnitude with the previous performance of "The Messiah;" the chorus, instrumental orchestra, and principal singers, numbering nearly a thousand. The solo parts were sung by Madame Clara Novello, Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The execution of this great and arduous work was even more satisfactory than that of "The Messiah." M. Jullien conducted with excellent judgment and great firmness, and the immense host moved with perfect steadiness under the control of his bâton; while the effect was enhanced by the admirable acoustical properties of the building—the most delicate tone of every single voice and instrument being heard by the whole audience as distinctly as the loudest thunders of the chorals. The performance made an immense impression. The grand chorus, "Thanks be to God," which terminates the first part, was loudly called for a second time; and several of the airs and concerted pieces were also encored. M. Jullien, in the course of the admirable concert which he has given for many years, has shown that large popular assemblies are able to understand and enjoy the greatest orchestral compositions of Mozart and Beethoven; and he has now made it evident that they are equally capable

of being moved by the most sublime sacred strains of Handel and Mendelssohn. He has adopted the true principle which ought to guide the givers of popular entertainment. He has elevated and refined the taste of the people, simply by placing within their reach a higher description of art than that to which they have been accustomed. He duly appreciates the mental faculties of the people; he knows that their perceptions of the great and the beautiful require only to be called into action; and this is the secret of the success and the usefulness of his labours.

On Saturday night there was a miscellaneous concert, equally remarkable for the abundance and quality of the musical banquet. There was a host of vocal celebrities:—Alboni, Clara Novello, Rudersdorf, Dolby, Gassier, and many others; and among the instrumentalists there were Arabella Goddard, Piatti, Bazzini, and Bottesini. It was a lovely night; and an immense assemblage—who filled the Hall to overflowing, sat outside listening to the music, or promenaded the beautiful grounds—enjoyed one of the most elegant and delightful entertainments that England can furnish. The Gardens have since been opened at one shilling admission, and have been crowded nightly.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THERE was a strain upon the military and railway authorities at Portsmouth on Tuesday, upwards of 6000 troops having been told off and sent away by the South-Western and South Coast Railways. Portsmouth presents daily the appearance of a garrison full of the utmost activity of war's requirements and bustle; the streets of the town are crowded with gallant veterans and youths who have, either as officers or men, distinguished themselves during the late war; all hotels are full, and much more gaiety and business are everywhere apparent than have been witnessed at any time during the last French war.

THE *Black Eagle* Admiralty screw-yacht arrived off Chatham Dockyard on Monday evening, from Sheerness, having on board the Lords of the Admiralty, who had just returned from an official visit to Sheerness Dockyard. Their Lordships remained on board the *Black Eagle* all night, and on Tuesday morning landed at Queen's-stairs, for the purpose of making an inspection of Chatham yard. The distinguished party consisted of Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Peter Richards, C.B., Admiral H. Eden, Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., C.B., Surveyor of the Navy, and Colonel Green. Immediately on landing, their Lordships proceeded to make an inspection of the various ships building and in dock. They first examined the *Racoon*, 21, one of the new class of screw-corvettes, only just commenced building on the same slip as that from which the *Cadmus*, 21, was recently launched. They then inspected the *Hero*, 90, building; the *Irresistible*, 80, intended to be fitted with a screw; the *Mars*, 20, in dock, preparing for sea; the *Charlydis*, 21, screw-corvette, commenced in March, and built on the same slip as that from which the *Severn*, 50, sailing-frigate, was recently launched. They also inspected the *Hood*, 90, building, and the *Calypso*, 28, in dock. Their Lordships spent some time in examining the *Renown*, 91, the largest vessel ever built at this dockyard, now rapidly drawing towards completion, being expected to be launched early in the ensuing year. After leaving this vessel, they examined the large stone slip recently finished, on which a large vessel, of upwards of 3000 tons burden, is to be built. Their Lordships then proceeded to inspect other parts of the Dockyard, and returned to the Admiralty in the afternoon.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for sending 900 men of the Swiss Legion, under their own officers, and as a military body, through France to Schlesat, where they are to be disbanded.

THREE regiments of infantry of the German Legion left Aldershot on Monday last for the Camp at Colechester.

THE 13th Light Infantry and the 89th Regiment will embark immediately for the Cape of Good Hope. The 15th and 96th will replace these corps at Gibraltar, from Ireland. Three splendid steam-ships have already been chartered by the Government to convey the troops to the Cape.

EVACUATION OF ROME BY THE FRENCH.—The assertion in Parliament that the French and Austrian Governments are disposed to withdraw their garrisons from the Roman States so soon as the Government of his Holiness is ready to maintain order in the Papal dominions without their assistance, derives some slight confirmation from a recent occurrence in the French medical department in this city. The army surgeons being rather deficient in number for the present requirements of the garrison, application was recently made by the head of the medical staff for an increase in their number, but the answer obtained from the Minister of War was that it would be unnecessary to send out more doctors from France, and that the aid of Roman medical men could be easily had for the next few months if required. October is mentioned as the period fixed on for the French evacuation.—*Letter from Rome.*

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH matters on the Paris Bourse appear to be steadily improving, the English Stock Market has been devoid of any new feature. The purchases of Consols have been very moderate, and the business done for the Account has been comparatively trifling. Prices, however, have been well supported. The supply of money has continued very large, and the rates of discount have been very easy. In Lombard-street first-class bills have been done at 3½ to 3¾ per cent, and six months' bills have been taken at four per cent. The payment of 1,000,000, on account of the new English Loan was made on Thursday, without the slightest difficulty.

Several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to Paris, and most of the fresh arrivals have been taken for the same destination. It is stated on good authority that several large parcels have yet to follow. The imports have been confined to about 260,000, chiefly from New York, and 26,000, in silver from Antwerp. Respecting the yield of the gold-fields, both in Australia and California, the most favourable accounts have come to hand.

The position of the Bank of France is still unfavourable. The directors have given notice to persons who have lately borrowed money of them on stocks or shares either to repay the amounts or reduce them.

The demand for silver for India and China continues active, and bar qualities have realised 61½d. per ounce.

We have to announce the suspension of the banking-house of Messrs. Adams and Co., of Ware and Hertford. The liabilities are 100,000, to meet which the assets are set down at 20,000.

The half-yearly meetings of the various joint-stock banks have resulted in large and increasing dividends. The London Joint-Stock has declared a net profit of 22½; the Union of London, 17½; and the London and Westminster, 16 per cent per annum. Other banks have declared dividends varying from 5 to 7½ per cent.

The Consol Market on Monday was tolerably firm.—The Three per Cent Reduced marked 95½ to 96½; the Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 95½ to 96½; Ditto, for Account, 95½ to 96½; New Three per Cent, 96½ to 97½. Bank Stock was 216 to 217½. Long Annuities, 1859, were 3-3-16; Ditto, 1860, 3-3-16. India Stock, 234; India Bonds, 218 to 258. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 208 to 248. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½; Consols Scrip, 44½ prem. On Tuesday the fluctuations in prices were trifling.—Bank Stock, 217½; Three per Cent Reduced, 95½ to 96½; Consols, 95½ to 96½; Ditto, for Account, 95½; New Three per Cent, 95½ to 96½; Long Annuities, 1860, 3½; Ditto, 1859, 3½; Ditto, 1885, 18-3-16; India Bonds, 228. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 208 to 248. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½. The transactions on Wednesday were limited, as follows:—Bank Stock, 216 to 217½; Reduced Three per Cent, 95½ to 96½; Consols, 95½ to 96½; Ditto, for Account, 95½ to 96½; New Three per Cent, 96½ to 97½; Long Annuities, 1860, 3½; Ditto, 1855, 18½ 3-16; India Bonds, 218 to 268. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 218 to 258. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½. On Thursday no change was announced in the rate of discount by the Bank of England. The Stock Market was firm, and prices were steadily supported.—The Three per Cent for Money were 95½ to 96½; for the Account, 95½ to 96½. The New Three per Cent were 96½ to 97½; and the Reduced, 96 to 96½. India Stock, 235. Exchequer Bills, 218 to 258. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½.

The Foreign House has been devoid of animation. There has, however, been no anxiety shown to force sales of Bonds at depressed quotations. Buenos Ayres Six per Cent have marked 80; Chilean Six per Cent, 105½; Austrian Five per Cent, 90; Ecuador New Consolidated, 14; Ditto, Land Warrant, 4; Grenada Two-and-a-Half per Cent, New Active, 19½; Ditto, Deferred, 7½; Mexican Three per Cent, 23½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 48½; Spanish Three per Cent, 44; Ditto, New Deferred, 23½; Ditto, Committee Certificate of Coupon, 6½ per cent; Turkish Six per Cent, 104½; Ditto Four per Cent, Guaranteed, 106; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 36; Ditto, Deferred, 15; Dutch Four per Cent, 97½; Peruvian Dollar Bonds, 61½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98½; Russian Five per Cent, 111½; Brazilian Five per Cent, 101½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97.

All Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm in price; but the business doing in them has not been extensive.—Australasia have realised 103½; Bank of Egypt, 12 prem.; Bank of London, 71 ex div.; City, 74½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; New South Wales, 49; Ottoman Bank, 13½; Royal British, 45; South Australia, 36½; Union of Australia, 70; Union of London, 28 ex div.; Western Bank of London, 51.

There has been a steady market for Miscellaneous Securities, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 27; Canada Company's Bonds, 128; Ditto, Government Six per Cent, 115½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 6 ex int.; London Dock, 103 ex div.; Southampton, 49½ ex div.; Victoria, New, 13½ ex int.; London General Omnibus Company, 43 ex div.; Mexican and South American, 42; National Discount Company, 7½; North of Europe Steam, 14½ ex div.; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 66½; Ditto, New, 15; Royal Mail Steam,

72; Victoria Government Six per Cent, 109. Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares have marked 145; Leeds and Liverpool, 483½; Loughborough, 550; Stafford and Worcester, 420; Stourbridge, 290. Berlin Waterworks, 6; East London, 120 ex div.; Grand Junction, 78 ex div.; Ditto, New, 33; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 95; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 160 ex div.

The dealings in most Railway Shares have been very moderate. Prices, however, have ruled steady. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 43; Caledonian, 61; Chester and Holyhead, 17½; East Anglian, 18½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Eastern Union, A Stock, 37½; Great Northern, 97½; Ditto, B Stock, 132; Great Western, 62½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½; London and Brighton, 110½; London and North-Western, 108½; London and South-Western, 109; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 84; Norfolk, 56; North British, 38; North-Eastern (Berwick), 88; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 17½ dis.; Ditto, Leeds, 18½; Ditto York, 63; North Staffordshire, 13; South-Eastern, 74½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—East Lincolnshire, 138; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 115 ex. new and ex int.; Ditto, Barking Shares, 2½; Midland (Bradford), 95½; Wear Valley, 34½; Wilts and Somerset, 91 ex int.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 80; Great Western Four per Cent, 90 ex int.; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 75½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 57½; Ditto, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 69; North-Eastern—Berwick, 97½; Ditto, York, H. and S. Purchase, 9½ ex int.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 113; South-Eastern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 10½; Stockton and Darlington, 27½.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 2; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6½ ex int.; East Indian, 23½ ex int.; Ditto, Extension B, 23½ ex int.; Ditto, C, 12½; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 14½ ex int.; Great Central of France, 21½ ex int.; Great Indian Peninsula, 23½ ex int.; Great Western of Canada, 26; Namur and Liège, with interest, 9½; Paris and Lyons, 57 ex int.; Sambre and Meuse, 9½ ex int.; Royal Swedish, 1½; Riga and Duncburg, 5½.

Mining Shares have been firm. On Thursday Brazilian Imperial were done at 3; Ditto, Cocas and Cuiaba, 3½; Cobre Copper, 58; Nouveau Monde, 4; Pontgibaud Silver Lead, 11; United Mexican, 3½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, July 21.—For the time of year about an average supply of English wheat was on offer to-day. Fine dry samples were disposed of, at full prices; but low and middling qualities met off heavily, at barely last week's quotations. There was a much better show of foreign wheat than for some time past. All descriptions ruled dull; yet we have no change to notice in their value. Floating cargoes of grain were held on former terms. The few samples of barley in the market were taken at an improvement in value of fully 1s. per quarter. Malt moved off steadily, at very full prices. Good sound oats were in moderate request, at last week's currency; but low and damp parcels were 6d. to 1s. per quarter cheaper. In the value of beans, peas, and clover no change took place.

July 23.—The supply of most kinds of produce in to-day's market were not so extensive. The trade generally ruled inactive, at Monday's quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 70s. to 81s.; ditto, white, 79s. to 87s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 68s. to 78s.; rye, 40s. to 45s.; grinding barley, 37s. to 40s.; distilling ditto, 38s. to 41s.; mulling ditto, 41s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 53s. to 61s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 70s.; Cleveland, 72s. to 77s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 27s.; pointed ditto, 26s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 24s. to 27s.; tick beans, 37s. to 40s.; green peas, 38s. to 40s.; maple, 42s. to 44s.; white, 42s. to 44s.; bellers, 41s. to 49s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 68s. to 68s.; Suffolk, 55s. to 56s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 55s. to 56s. per 280 lb.; American flour, 36s. to 42s. per barrel.

Needs.—Lined and rapeseed continue in active request, and prices have an upward tendency. In other seeds very little is doing.

Lined, English crushing, 58s. to 60s.; Mediterranean, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 57s. to 58s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Turcs, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 88s. to 90s. per quarter. Lined clover, English, 41s. to 41½; ditto, foreign, 41½ to 41½; rape cake, 18 10s. to 17 per ton. Canary, 48s. to 60s. per quarter.

—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10½d. of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 73s. 3d.; barley, 40s. 4d.; oats, 26s. 11d.; rye, 58s.; beans, 46s.; peas, 43s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 72s. 11d.; barley, 39s. 3d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 48s. 8d.; beans, 45s. 4d.; peas 42s. 6d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 71,360; barley, 1688; oats, 6390; rye, 30; beans, 1892; peas, 27 quarters.

Tea.—Our market continues to be well supplied, and the demand generally is in a sluggish state, on former terms. Common sound Congou, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

Sugar.—There is a full average supply of raw sugar on sale. The demand has fallen off, and, in some instances, prices, have given way 6d. per cwt. Barbados has sold at from 42s. to 48s.; Trinidad, 42s. to 45s.; Bengal, 47s. to 50s.; Madras, 40s. to 46s. per cwt. Refined goods moved off slowly, at 57s. to 58s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—The sales held this week have gone off steadily, at very full prices. Owing to the immense stock in warehouse our market continues dull. In prices, however, we have no change to notice.

Provisions.—The supplies of most kinds of butter are seasonably good, and the demand is heavy, at drooping prices. Fine weekly Dorset, 10½s. to 10s. per cwt. Bacon and all other kinds of provisions are dull.

Oils.—Lined oil, on the spot, is steady, at 36s. 9d. per cwt. Pale rape is selling at £3 to £3 4; and brown, £3 to £3 10s. Turpentine very little is doing.

Tallow.—There is less activity in the demand for this article, on easier terms. P.Y.C. on the spot, 51s. 6d. to 52s.; and for the last three months, 49s. to 49s. 6d. per cwt. Proof Lard, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; East India, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon. There is a fair inquiry for raw, at extreme rates. Corn spirits are firm. Gin, 17 underproof, 10s. 5d.; 22 ditto, 9s. 11d.; brandy, proof, 11s.; Geneva, 3s. to 2s. 8d. per gallon.

Cheese.—Lancashire, 10s.; Wylam, 17s.; Eilen Main, 18s. 9d.; Braddell's, 19s.; Lambton, 19s. 9d.; South Hill, 18s. 9d.; Croy, 18s.; Bunch Hall, 18s. 6d.; Tees, 20s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 to £3 1; new ditto, £3 to £3 1½; old clover, £4 1s. to 4 15s.; new ditto, £3 to £3 1; and straw, 1½ to 2 per load.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds of hops is in a sluggish state, and prices are barely supported.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing slowly, at the opening decline of 1d. per lb.

Produce.—New English are selling at 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.; but, 2s. to 3s. per basket.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of fat stock have been moderate, and the trade has ruled steady, as follows:—

Beef from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 2s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs., to sink the oil.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been rather dull. Prices, however, are supported.

Beef from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. S. PACK, Husband Bosworth, Leicestershire, grocer, draper, and ale and porter merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

H. GRANT, Southampton, licensed victualler.—W. GASKIN, Croydon, builder and timber merchant.—S. PARKIDGE, Darlington, stationer and hatter.—W. WHEELER, Broadway, Worcestershire, corn dealer and seed merchant.—W. WOOD, Aldersgate-street, commission agent and dealer in German yeast.—G. A. H. CHICHESTER, York-buildings, Adelaide commission agent and bill broker.—J. CROUCH, Houghsland, Okelhampton, Devonshire, farmer.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1856.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 19.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Mitchell, Kt., R.E., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of New South Wales, and of Rear-Admiral C. Elliot, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Trinidad, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

JULY 22.

1st Life Guards: C. W. Duncombe to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.  
7th Light Dragoons: Cornet W. S. C. Standish to be Lieutenant.  
9th: Cornet E. King to be Lieutenant; J. Evans to be Cornet.  
8th Foot: Capt. A. T. Welsh to be Captain.  
21st: Lieut. C. H. T. B. De Rivignies to be Lieutenant.  
22nd: Capt. H. G. Bowden to be Instructor of Musketry.  
37th: Assist.-Surg. W. T. Irwin to be Assistant-Surgeon.  
40th: F. Dudgeon to be Ensign.  
54th: Lieut. F. G. B. Lake to be Captain; Lieut. H. R. Floyd and Ensign T. Farr to be Lieutenants.

STAFF.—Brevet Col. E. R. Wetherall to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces serving in Ireland.

DETACHMENT.—Capt. J. Atkinson to be Assistant-Adjutant.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Major the Hon. S. J. G. Calthorpe to have his Brevet Rank converted into Substantive Rank.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist. Staff Surgeon R. E. FitzGibbon to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. Page to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

BREVET.—Brevet Col. G. H. Hughes to be Major-General; Quartermaster M. Wall to be Captain. The undermentioned promotions to take place in the East India Company's Army:—Major-General G. P. Wymer to be Lieutenant-General; Col. J. T. Lane to be Major-General; Major H. Fitzsimons to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 11.

Royal Marines: First Lieut. T. B. FitzGerald to be Captain.  
July 18.—Royal Marines: Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to restore Mr. J. R. Brookes to the rank of First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

A. ALLEN, jun., Harrow-road, Pudding-don, dealer in drain-pipes and cement.—E. KAY, Duke-street, Manchester-square, and Lewisham, Kent, licensed victualler.—F. W. WEBSTER, Snow-hill, City, tavern keeper.—E. I. THURGOOD, Orchard-street, Kentish-ward, contractor.—H. CAIRN, North Hydon, Durham, shipbuilder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.

P. DENHOLM, Dunbar, fisher.—J. HOPKINS and J. BELL, Glasgow, engineers.—A. FRASER, Edinburgh, builder.—J. JOHNSTON, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, wine-merchant.—T. MACDONALD, Fort William, writer.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Brooke Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Beal, of a daughter.  
On the 21st inst., at Lansdowne-terrace, Notting-hill, the wife of Capt. Craigie, R.N., of a son.  
On the 15th inst., at Cardiff, Mrs. Edward Whiffen, of a son.  
On the 23rd inst., at 35, Eastbourne-terrace, Puddington, the lady of Captain Welc Poley, of a daughter.







## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT CHELMSFORD.



LIEUT.-COL. TOWNELEY'S BULL "BUTTERFLY."—FIRST PRIZE, £30.—SOLD FOR £1260.

THE great annual show and fair (meaning fair, in the mediæval sense) closed on Friday, after a most successful week, when excellent animals and implements met with liberal purchasers. Mr. J. G. Ware, of Geelong, Australia, gave £1260 for the prize Shorthorn "Butterfly;" Mr. Ambler's bull-calf sold for £210. The Emperor of the French purchased Mr. Overman's ram for 150 guineas, and the same breeder let

three tups for fifty, sixty, and eighty guineas. Lord Walsingham's prize pen of Southdown ewes went to Mons. Allier's farm at Petit-Bourg, at from seventeen to twenty guineas each, and other animals in the same proportion. The implement makers departed with their hands full of home, colonial, and foreign orders. On this occasion the implement makers arranged their own goods for

display at work, and the result was both useful and interesting. The standard breeds of the Devon and Hereford were less numerous than may be expected at Salisbury; but the Hereford classes were very fine, and Mr. Quartley's prize Devons were worthy of his name. Lord Sondes and Mr. Hudson showed two extraordinary specimens of what has been done in improving the old polled Norfolk breed, than which there are no better milkers.



HEREFORD.—FIRST PRIZE, £25.—MR. WILLIAM MAESTER, THINGHILL, WITHERINGTON.

DEVON.—FIRST PRIZE, £30.—MR. JOHN QUARTLEY, OF CHAMPSON MOLLAND, SOUTHIMOLTON.



## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT CHELMSFORD.



NO. 737.—BULL, FIRST PRIZE, £20, TO COUNT DE BOUILLE.

NO. 743.—FIRST PRIZE, £20, TO THE COUNT DE BOUILLE, VILLARS (NIEVRE).  
CHAROLAIS BULL AND COW.

Our next Illustrations are Colonel Towneley's roan Shorthorn bull "Butterfly," Prince Albert's Clydesdale stallion, Mr. G. Carter's Suffolk mare and foal, and two of the foreign prizes, the Charolais.

Colonel Towneley's bull is a perfect animal of his race; a month under three years old: he has gained every prize for which he has competed, and has now been sold (according to rumour, for twelve hundred pounds), to go to Australia—thus it seems that the Australian demand for beef enables the colonists to contend successfully against the biddings of the French Government and the wealthy American cattle companies.

The best proof of the value of the Shorthorn is to be found in its wide dispersion. Shorthorns were sent to Chelmsford from Lanca-

shire, Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Surrey, Gloucestershire, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Nottinghamshire, Flintshire, Middlesex, Haddington (N.B.), Wiltshire, Sussex, and Aberdeenshire; in all, seventy-eight entries; and they were sold to improve the stock in the United States and Australia, France, Prussia, Austria, Holland, and Switzerland. Wanting in the fine quality of flesh of Scots and Devons, the Shorthorn cross gives more milk and more meat than any other; it may be acclimatised to cold regions, and improves every kind of horned stock. Even in the remote Shetlands, great success has attended a cross with the elegant but diminutive cow of those islands.

Mr. George Turner's bull-calf (Bosquet), under seven months old,

was a most extraordinary animal of his age—a real cube of flesh, and a very favourable contrast to the deer-like calves shown by a noble competitor. The Earl of Leicester has purchased Bosquet for the Holkham herd. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Turner, whose father began breeding good stock in the time and from the example of Bakewell, that, besides winning a prize himself, he was the breeder of "Zouave," the Devon bull winner, for Prince Albert.

The Charolais cattle we mentioned in our notice of the Paris Agricultural Show. They are very handsome, but half a century behind our improved breeds, and, therefore, of no use here.

The Royal Agricultural Show was not instituted to give prizes for objects of natural history. We therefore hope that the prizes for



NO. 228.—CLYDESDALE STALLION, FIRST PRIZE, £30, TO H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

NO. 230.—FIRST PRIZE, £20, TO MR. G. CARTER, DANBURY, CHELMSFORD, FOR SUFFOLK MARE AND FOAL.  
AGRICULTURAL HORSES.



foreign cattle will not be repeated; some of these amounted to more than the value of the animal to which they were awarded. Our cattle herds stood round the Brindled Normands and wondered where the merit lay? For once, perhaps, the compliment was fit and graceful; but in future it will be better policy to vote a sum to the President to expend in entertaining the foreign visitors, and bestowing medals on the largest buyers of each breed of British stock.

Foreign visitors are occasionally put to inconvenience and exposed to unpleasant expenses in attending our exhibitions. At Chelmsford £50 was devoted to paying the lodgings of the foreign jurors. The precedent might be advantageously carried further, and invitations issued by the President to foreign agricultural societies—not Governments only. But it would be absurd to continue giving prizes for foreign cattle we do not require, because France gives prizes for breeds which she does require.

The French agricultural journals have laid rather too much emphasis on the want of milking qualities in the Devon breed, which is only true as regards milk for town consumption. At Chelmsford the agent of the Emperor purchased Mr. Edward Pope's prize Devon heifer, at upwards of one hundred pounds, partly in consequence of the reputation of Mr. Pope's dairy farm, Great Toller, Maiden-Newton, Dorset, where the 100 cows kept are all Devons.

In the Horse classes, out of eighty-five agricultural stallions, fifty-two were of the chestnut Suffolk breed; two were grey, of the French Fish Express breed; and of all the rest only one was black, of Bakewell's old Dishley breed.

There was a good deal of conversation about the first prize, awarded to Prince Albert for his Clydesdale horse, "Britain;" and the decision of the judges was questioned by almost all the Suffolk men; but we have no doubt whatever that the judges were quite right in giving the prize to an animal which has already won the first prizes of the Highland Society; for, although there were horses as finely shaped and larger, there were none that could approach the Clydesdale in the perfection of his action at both walk and trot—and action in a stud horse is the greatest merit if his shape be good.

It was a beautiful sight every evening to watch the stately single file of the elephantine, deep-chested, long-maned, loudly-neighing troops of stallions as they proceeded, led each by a watchful groom, under the evergreen archways and down the gay streets of Chelmsford, to their respective stables, after the show-yard was closed. The line seemed endless.

It may be imagined that the sales were good when a Norfolk farmer offered £200 for a two-year-old Suffolk cart stallion, and was refused.

The great success and merits of the implements lay in the hundreds of standard ones which were exhibited by the makers in their own way, without competition for prizes, eagerly examined and largely sold.

There were no extraordinary novelties in the Implement-yard at Chelmsford; but the sale of standard implements was excellent. Among those in high favour, or coming into favour, we may mention an improvement. Chamberlin's liquid-manure drop-drill—which economises the water; the broadcast dry-manure distributor, by the same inventor, a Norfolk farmer; Root-pulping machines. The Norfolk favourite slices the roots after cleaning them; but all the pulping machines sold well. Every established maker of barn machinery, steam-driven, had large orders. All the best farmers are substituting the hay-making machine for hand labour. The orders were even larger than at Gloucester. They are now made by Crosskill, as well as the original inventors, Smith and Ashby. Crosskill's clod-crusher continues at the head of the list, and in great demand. Improved Horse-hoes were eagerly purchased. The makers of reaping machines received very large orders; the two favourites being Bell's, and Burgess and Keys'. The trial was adjourned, and no prize awarded. The steam-ploughing was very curious and ingenious; but no prize was awarded. The subject is too important to be dismissed in a few lines. Fowler, the author of the most ingenious draining-plough, stood decidedly first in the steam-ploughing. Boydell's machine is ingenious; but we can only look on it, having regard to first cost and expenses, as a curious gigantic toy.

We again express here our decided opinion that the greater number of the prizes should be suppressed, and that larger sums and more important medals should be given for decided improvements. When first-class makers are manufacturing implements by the thousand, ploughing-matches and harrowing-matches, where success depends not on mechanical merit, but on the ploughman and horses, are childish. The reports of the judges on the trials ought to be so full, ample, and detailed that they would assist strangers not present in choosing what would suit their farms best. There was not one of the implements tried at Chelmsford for the first prizes that had not merit, and to imagine that the judges in a short trial are capable of awarding the specific merit of each is quite absurd. We want information, not *reces*. Mr. Evelyn Denison, in his dinner speech, expressed his surprise that there were no English cheeses and no barrels of Burton beer competing for the prizes in Paris. The reason is plain enough, the manufacture of both has gone as much beyond the province of judges and tasters as broadcloth or calico. The manufacturers of both can sell more than they can make, and are not likely to trouble themselves with idle contests. He also asked for a horse show in Paris, to create an export in French draught-horses, which has existed for years, and is only limited by price! The fact is that the system of prizes, and *ex cathedra* instead of detailed reports, flatters the importance of the council, the stewards, and the judges. Some of them really believe that they are the authors of all the modern agricultural improvements; while the truth is that the great annual fair, or show, and the trade competition of makers, have been the chief incitements to the progress in the manufacture of implements. For instance; fifteen years ago all the English makers together did not turn out a dozen agricultural steam-engines in a year, and then it was a great thing to obtain the prize of the Royal Society; now half a dozen turn out a dozen locomotive engines *every week*; and we have trials that to the winners are a valuable advertisement, to the public of no sort of value—mere races, executed with engines got up for the purpose, and not for real work. We might just as well have medals and trials for railway locomotives. The moment an article has passed from the stage of experiment to the position of a standard article of trade, it ceases to be a proper subject for premiums and medals.

In any case the reports of the Royal Agricultural Judges of Implements ought to describe each instrument in detail, show its merits and assumed defects, and be published within a few weeks of the show, not delayed six months until the whole affair has been forgotten.

We must also add that there is a total want of business-like arrangement for the trials of field implements. The amateur stewards and judges, changing every year, with the best good will, are not fitted, either by education, taste, or habits, for such hard work.

The implement yard and the trials ought to be under the charge of a permanent paid officer, with qualifications similar to those of the foreman at one of the great engineering manufactories. Such a person would prepare the way for the gentlemen stewards to go through their nominal, but at present fatiguing, duties. A report from the consulting engineer would enable the Council to escape at the Salisbury meeting from a Balaclava of confusion.

The dinner of Thursday passed off well. The chairman and president, Lord Portman, gave it an agricultural tone by making in his speech a neat review of the progress of agriculture within his own time, "when, as a boy, he helped to transplant from the garden the first bed of Swede turnips, then called Ruta Bagas, ever grown in Dorset." Not less significant was an anecdote he related on the Friday meeting of the commencement of deep draining near Newcastle, by the Society's draining the site of their Show, in 1846, much against the will of the commoners; and of how the next year all the town cattle stuck to the drained plot, and so converted the inhabitants to the economy of draining the whole moor.

The honours of the day were decidedly carried off by the English speeches of two French gentlemen. That of the Marquis de Vogué was the most effective we have heard at such dinners for many years, admirable alike in matter and in manner. An allusion at the close to this "land of freedom and constitutional liberty" was received with a series of roof-rending agricultural cheers, which showed—and it was almost time, after the over-polite speeches of certain great men—that Imperial graciousness had not diminished our affection for our English system of government.

The Rev. C. T. James, of Devonshire, "a working curate," and

winner of three prizes for boar, sows, and a hack, gave the "Labouring Classes," in a telling and truth-telling speech—the burden of which was "decent dwellings, useful education, and constant sympathy."

The Duke of Richmond, who was tremendously cheered, said, as usual, some flattering things about the tenant-farmers, yet no tenant-farmer spoke at the dinner, and out of forty of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society there are not more than ten real farmers.

Mr. Waddington, in returning thanks for the Railway Companies, proved their right to thanks in an unanswerable statistical manner—he stated that in the course of twelve months the Eastern Counties Railway had conveyed nearly 24,000 tons of guano, and other artificial manure (worth £200,000), 700,000 quarters of grain, 559 sacks of flour, 71,000 beasts, 380,000 sheep, 13,000 tons of meat and poultry, 21,000 tons of vegetables, 4,300,000 quarts of milk.

We may be permitted to note that before the foundation of the Royal Agricultural Society, and for many years afterwards, almost all the agricultural noblemen opposed railroads with all their influence. But railways have done more to promote agriculture, and extinguish agricultural prejudices, than all the prizes ever awarded.

The final Friday meeting, as we anticipated, consisted of half-a-dozen members of Council—three for the first half-hour, and a few straggling spectators. Votes of thanks were moved and seconded in a whisper, by the same gentlemen alternately. A suggestion by Mr. S. Sidney, in seconding a resolution, that the annual meeting in future be held on Thursday morning, was favourably received by Lord Portman.

We must not conclude our notice of this great and successful agricultural gathering without acknowledging the kind attention received from Mr. Hudson, the secretary, and every official connected with the society. The railway had great difficulties to overcome with a new station and a most irregular rush of visitors—on Wednesday very few, a rush on Thursday and Friday. Still the whole traffic was conveyed without accident. It must not be forgotten that the low, almost nominal, rates charged for live stock and implements by the railway companies alone render these great exhibitions possible. In spite of certain shortcomings after the perpetual mismanagement, contradictory orders, impossible regulations, and absence of all redress, indeed of all system, in the Paris Exhibition, it must be confessed that at Chelmsford private association stood in very favourable contrast to Government management.

M. de St. Marie, the nominal, but powerless, chief of the Paris Exhibition, was at Chelmsford. We cannot but hope that he learned the lesson of how much better individuals can manage business than Governments.

S. S.

## AWARD OF PRIZES.

## SHORTHORNS.

CLASS I.—Bulls over 3 and under 4 years old.—1st prize, 30*l*. to Lieut.-Colonel Towneley, of Towneley-park, Lancaster, for Master Buttery; 2nd prize, 15*l*. to Mr. Henry Ambler, of Watkinson-hall, near Halifax, for Grand Turk.

CLASS II.—Bulls Calved since the 1st of July, 1854, and more than one year old.—1st prize, 25*l*. to Mr. F. H. Fawkes, of Furnley-hall, near Otley, Yorkshire, for General Bosquet; 2nd prize, 15*l*. to Mr. M. Barrowby, of Dishforth, near Thirsk, for Mark Antony.

CLASS III.—Bull Calves above 6 and under 12 months old.—1st prize, 5*l*. Mr. H. Ambler, of Watkinson-hall, near Halifax, for Napoleon.

CLASS IV.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.—1st prize, 20*l*. to Lieut.-Colonel C. Towneley, for Roan Duchess II.; 2nd prize, 10*l*. to the same, for Blanche VI.

CLASS V.—Heifers in Milk or in Calf not exceeding three years old.—1st prize, 15*l*. to Lieut.-Colonel C. Towneley, for Victoria, roan, 2 years 8 months, in calf; 2nd prize, 10*l*. to Mr. R. Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon, for Marcia III., roan, 2 years 5 months 3 weeks, in calf.

CLASS VI.—Yearling Heifers.—1st prize, 10*l*. to Mr. R. Booth, of Warlaby, near Northallerton, for Queen of May, roan, 1 year 8 months; 2nd prize, 5*l*. to Mr. C. P. Grenfell, of Taplow-court, near Maidenhead, for Bettine, red and white, 1 year 5 months.

## HEREFORDS.

CLASS I.—Bulls Calved previously to the 1st of July, 1854, and not exceeding 4 years old.—1st prize, 30*l*. to Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, for Napoleon III., red with white face, 3 years 5 months 2 days; 2nd prize, 15*l*. to Mr. E. Price, of Court-house, Pembridge, near Leominster, for Goldfinder.

CLASS II.—Bulls Calved since July 1, 1854, and more than 1 year old.—1st prize, 15*l*. to Mr. W. Raester, of Thinghill, near Hereford, for Favourite Chance; 2nd prize, to Mr. E. Williams, of Llowes-court, Radnorshire, for Radnor.

CLASS III.—Bull Calves above 6 and under 12 years old.—1st prize, 5*l*. to Mr. W. Perry, of Cholstrey, near Leominster, for Cholstrey Boy.

CLASS IV.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.—1st prize, 20*l*. to Mr. W. Perry, for Carlisle Beauty; 2nd prize, 10*l*. to Mr. P. Turner, Leen, Pembridge, near Leominster, for Novice.

CLASS V.—Heifers in Milk or in Calf, not exceeding 3 years old.—1st prize, 15*l*. to Lord Berwick, for Carlisle; 2nd prize, 10*l*. to Mr. W. Raester, for David Thinghill Pigeon.

CLASS VI.—Yearling Heifers.—1st prize, 10*l*. to Mr. Raester, for Young Sir David Thinghill; 2nd prize, 5*l*. to Mr. W. Maybery, of Brecon, for Fatima.

## DEVONS.

CLASS I.—Bulls Calved previously to the 1st of July, 1854, and not exceeding 4 years old.—1st prize, 30*l*. to Mr. J. Quartley, of Champson, South Molton, for Sultan; 2nd prize, 15*l*. to Mr. W. M. Gibbs, of Bishop's Lydeard, near Taunton.

CLASS II.—Bulls Calved since the 1st of July, 1854, and more than 1 year old.—1st prize, 25*l*. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for Zouave; 2nd prize, 15*l*. to Mr. C. J. Halse, of Molland, South Molton, for Earl of Essex.

CLASS III.—Bull Calves above 6 and under 12 months.—1st prize, 5*l*. to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for Bosquet.

CLASS IV.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.—1st prize, 20*l*. to Mr. J. Quartley, for Stately; 2nd prize, 10*l*. to Mr. W. Farthing, for Fancy.

CLASS V.—Heifers in Milk or in Calf not exceeding 3 years old.—1st prize, 15*l*. to Mr. J. Quartley, of South Molton, Devon, for Nonpareil; 2nd prize, 10*l*. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for Lubelia.

CLASS VI.—Yearling Heifers.—1st prize, 10*l*. to Mr. E. Pope, of Great Toller, near Maiden Newton, Dorset, for Fancy; 2nd prize, 5*l*. to Mr. J. Hole, of Knowle-house, Somerset.

## CATTLE OF ANY OTHER BREED.

CLASS I.—1st prize, 20*l*. Lord Sondes; 2nd prize, 10*l*. Mr. J. S. Turner, of Chynon Farm, Sussex.

CLASS II.—1st prize, 10*l*. to Mr. G. D. Badham, of Ipswich.

CLASS III.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.—1st prize, 10*l*. to Mr. J. Gorrings, of Tilton, Selmeaton, Sussex; 2nd prize, 5*l*. to Mr. T. M. Hudson, of Castle Acre, Suffolk.

CLASS IV.—Heifers in Milk or in Calf.—1st prize, 10*l*. to Lord Sondes.

CLASS V.—Yearling Heifers.—1st prize, 5*l*. to Mr. G. D. Badham, of Ipswich.

## HORSES.

CLASS I.—Stallions for Agricultural Purposes, foaled previously to the 1st of January, 1854.—1st prize, 30*l*. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; 2nd prize, 20*l*. to Mr. Manfred Biddell, of Playford, near Ipswich.

CLASS II.—Stallions for Agricultural Purposes, foaled in the year 1854.—1st prize, 20*l*. to Mr. G. M. Sexton, of Earl's-hall, near Sudbury, Suffolk; 2nd prize, 10*l*. to Mr. G. D. Badham, Ipswich.

CLASS III.—Agricultural Stallions foaled in the year 1855.—1st prize, 15*l*. to Mr. Samuel Clayton, of Little Linton, Cambridge.

CLASS IV.—Mares and Foals for Agricultural Purposes.—1st prize, 20*l*. to Mr. G. Carter, Chelmsford; 2nd prize, 10*l*. to Mr. N. G. Barthropp, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

CLASS V.—Fillies for Agricultural Purposes.—1st prize, 15*l*. to Mr. S. Wrinch, Colechester; 2nd prize, 10*l*. to Mr. Samuel Clayton.

## DRAY HORSES.

CLASS I.—Stallions foaled previously to January, 1854.—1st prize, 20*l*. to W. Baker and Son, of Stapleford, near Cambridge, for Young Inker-mann.

CLASS II.—Stallions foaled in 1854.—1st prize, 15*l*. to Mr. C. Timm, of Nottingham, for Great Northern.

## SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS I.—Shearling Rams.—1st prize, 25*l*. to Henry Overman, of Weasenham, near Rougham, Norfolk, 16 months; 2nd prize, to Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, 16 months.

CLASS II.—Rams of any other Age.—1st prize, 25*l*. to Lord Walsingham, of Merton-hall, near Thetford, Norfolk, Merton, 27½ months; 2nd prize, 15*l*. also to Lord Walsingham.

CLASS III.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes.—1st prize, 20*l*. to Lord Walsingham, a pen of five 15½ months, bred by his Lordship, sire No. 10; 2nd prize, also to Lord Walsingham.

## LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS I.—Shearling Rams.—1st prize, 25*l*. to Mr. James Walker, of Northleach, Gloucester, 16 months' long-wool; 2nd prize, 15*l*. to Mr. T. B. Brown, of Hampen, near Andoversford, Gloucester, 15½ months' old Cotswold.

CLASS II.—Rams of any other Age.—1st prize, 25*l*. to Mr. William

Lane, of Broadfield-farm, near Northleach, Gloucester, 28 months' Cotswold; 2nd prize, 15*l*. to Mr. William Garne, jun., of Kilkenny-farm, Bibury, near Fairford, Gloucester, 39 months' Cotswold.

CLASS III.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes.—1st prize, 20*l*. to Mr. William Lane, a pen of five 16 months' Cotswold; 2nd prize, 10*l*. also to Mr. Lane.

## PIGS.

CLASS I.—Boars of a Large Breed.—1st prize, 10*l*. to the Rev. C. T. James, of Ermington, near Ivy-bridge, Devon, for Emperor, improved Berkshire; 2nd prize, 5*l*. to Mr. John Harrison, jun., Heaton Norris, near Stockport.

CLASS II.—Boars of a Small Breed.—1st prize, 10*l*. to Mr. Thomas Crisp, Chillesford-lodge, near Woodbridge; 2nd prize, 5*l*. to Mr. Richard England, of Arthington, near Otley, Yorkshire, Wharfedale Prince.

CLASS III.—Breeding Sows of a Large Breed.—1st prize, 10*l*. to Mr. W. B. Wainman, of Carhead, near Crosshills, Yorkshire.

CLASS IV.—Breeding Sows of a Small Breed.—1st prize, 10*l*. to Mr. H. Scott Hayward, of Folsington, near Willington, Sussex.

CLASS V.—Pens of Three Breeding Sow Pigs of a Large Breed.—1st prize, 10*l*. Rev. C. T. James.

CLASS VI.—Pens of Three Breeding Sows of a Small Breed.—1st prize, 10*l*. Mr. R. H. Watson, of Bolton-park, near Wigton, Cumberland.

## SPECIAL PRIZES.

CLASS I.—Thorough-bred Stallions.—1st prize, Messrs. Robert and James Moffat, of Newton-of-Rockcliffe.

CLASS II.—Hunter Stallions.—1st prize, Mr. Samuel Adams, of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford.

CLASS III.—Coaching Stallions.—1st prize, Mr. George Rayson, of Highhead Castle Farm, Carlisle.

CLASS IV.—Hackney Stallions.—1st prize, Mr. William Jax, of Hopton, near Lowestoft, Suffolk.

CLASS V.—Hunter Mares.—No prize awarded.

CLASS VI.—Hackney Mares.—1st prize, Rev. C. T. James.

CLASS VII.—Geldings of any Age for Hunting Purposes.—1st prize, Mr. F. Barton, of the Shrubbery, Hasketon, near Woodbridge, Suffolk.

CLASS VIII.—Geldings under four years old for Hunting purposes.—1st prize, the Earl of Darnley, of Cobham-hall, near Gravesend.

CLASS IX.—Hackney Geldings of any age.—1st prize, Mr. Francis Barker, of Westland, near Ingatstone.

CLASS X.—Hackney Geldings under four years old.—1st prize, Mr. Frederick Barlow, of the Shrubbery, Hasketon, near Wood-bridge.

## FOREIGN STOCK.

## Bulls of any pure Foreign Race.

1st prize, Comte de Bouille Villars, Nièvre; 2nd, Mons. Cheradame; 3rd, Mons. Allier, Seine et Oise; 4th, Mons. Eluard, Seine et Marne; 5th, Mons. Philippe, Aix.

## Cows or Heifers of any pure Foreign Race.

1st prize, Comte de Bouille, Nièvre; 2nd, Mons. Eluard, Seine et Marne; 3rd, Mons. Allier, Seine et Oise; 4th, Mons. Dutrone, Calvados.

## PRIZES FOR IMPLEMENTS.

Prizes varying from 7*l*. to 2*l*. were awarded to J. and F. Howard, Wm. Ball, and E. H. Bentall, for ploughs best adapted for general purposes; J. and F. Howard, Wm. Ball, and Ransomes and Sims, for ploughs best adapted for heavy land; J. and F. Howard, Ransomes and Sims, Wm. Ball, and E. H. Bentall, for ploughs best adapted for light land; J. and F. Howard, for a ridge plough; Ransomes and Sims, for a turn-wrest plough; John Whitehead, and Thos. Seragg, for pipe and tile machines; Henry Clayton, a brick and tile machine; Burgess and Key, a set of draining tools; A. Crosskill, W. Day and Co., for clod crushers (heavy land); Ransomes and Sims, a plain roller; Hill and Smith, and E. H. Bentall, ditto, (light land); A. Crosskill, a heavy land crusher; Mr. Bentall, Mr. Smith, Messrs. Day and Co., J. and F. Howard, Ransomes and Sims, and Barrett, Exall, and Co., for subsoilers; W. Williams, J. and F. Howard, and Ransomes and Sims, for general purpose harrows; J. and F. Howard, and W. Williams, for drag harrows; J. and F. Howard, W. Williams, and E. H. Bentall, for light or seed ditto; E. H. Bentall, R. Coleman, and Ransomes and Sims, a cultivator for heavy land; R. Coleman, E. H. Bentall, and Phillips and Wood, ditto, light land; R. Coleman, and E. H. Bentall, a scarifier or parer.

Silver medals were given to T. F. Griffiths and Co., for a patent cheese-making apparatus; Mr. Robert Hobby, a patent corn screen; Mr. George Pyle, the preparation of flax; Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Co., a patent endless band saw; Ransomes and Sims, Cotgrave's subsoil plough; and Phillips and Wood, a poppy extirpator.

## PARIS AND CHELMSFORD.

The first thing we heard when we entered the Chelmsford Show was "This is not equal to Paris? Why don't the English Government imitate the French Government, and spend money in making our shows equal to the French?" We can put our fingers on the names of the noble Lords and stalwart squires who said this as they said it in the Champs Elysees. But we can answer doubly first, if the French Government found the building and the prizes, it was from Britain, by the force of private enterprise, that the best live stock of every kind, for every climate, in beef and mutton, cheese and pork, and the best and cheapest implements, and next, that our system of Government by *letting alone*, does ten times as much for agriculture as if it gave a million in prizes, and another annual million in model farms. When a Frenchman has entered on an estate, furnished with a bailiff educated at a model farm, taxation checks him on the very threshold of improvement. He wants new ploughs, harrows, clod-crushers, he wants drills, horse-hoes, a thrashing-machine, a tile-drain making machine, and a steam-engine to put the other machines in motion. But he must pay from fifteen to sixty per cent more than the farmer buying at Chelmsford, in taxes, if he imports, besides the cost in carriage—and in price and in quality, if he uses a French made article. A duty on iron, another duty on coals, a third on the manufactured machines—all discourage the use of improved implements, and encourage the barbarous expedients of unscientific agriculture.

If the French farmer wishes to use the most portable, concentrated, and valuable of modern manures—guano, he finds a tax of 16*s*. per ton imposed on what is already costly, because it comes in foreign ships. If he wishes to imitate an English friend and try foreign pulse, beans, and American oil-cake for feeding his cattle, then a heavy tax, increased if imported in foreign ships, meets and forbids the experiment.

Some critics of the Paris Agricultural Show in a very patriotic spirit, were afraid lest, corrupted by English bulls, the French cattle should become too fat, so fat as to become displeasing to the delicate Parisian stomach, which digests horse, but would be disgusted with our Christmas beef. He might have spared himself any anxiety on that point. A well-bred English ox or cow grows fat on less food than a foreigner; but, as food costs money, there is no more fear of beasts fed for market becoming too fat than of hard-worked ploughboys becoming too learned. What is wanted in a breed is capacity to get fat, the degrees rest on the quantity and quality of food. But a French cow or ox of three years old will eat any quantity of food, and still remain lean, tough, and only fit for soup. The fear lest French stock should be corrupted into fatness sounds comic to those who have followed the wretched animals that are ceremoniously slaughtered in the Parisian abattoirs, or have examined the three categories of stuff that are called beef and mutton in French butchers' shops.

Very recently French and German philosophers have seriously discussed the necessity of supplying the deficit in beef, mutton, and pork by returning to Tartar tastes and eating horseflesh. Twice during three years France has endured a short harvest, and Paris the cost of dear bread. And in the face of these acknowledged wants we find a large margin for increasing the weight and the quantity of every kind of food, from poultry to beef, by improved breeds and improved cultivation. But when we look into the country we find the hard working peasant letting one-third of his land lie fallow every year because he has not money to buy stock or manure. We find the fields where crops are growing half occupied by yellow charlock, red poppies, and other weeds, equally mischievous and picturesque, because he has not the tools to clean his land: iron is too dear; an English ninepenny ploughshare costs eightpence in France. Because he is encouraged by the law to be a freehold farmer without capital, instead of a farm labourer, he puts his poor little cow in harness, works down her supply of milk, starves her calf, and at the end of a few years sells her to the butcher to make beef of what is far inferior in tenderness to the flesh of a lazy dray-horse.

The French Exhibition was very fine—a beautiful show, beautifully arranged. The Government prizes for stock were, and are, magnificent. French agricultural periodicals are far superior to any agricultural serial published here in literary merit and in style of illustrations, and the French have some excellent improvable breeds. They have all the ornamental, the official, and professional; but they



want just what we shall find at Chelmsford—1st, Rich landlords prepared to purchase pure stock and breed pure stock, irrespective of profit, for glory and the benefit of their tenants and their country. 2nd, Tenants with capital ready to lay out money in making poor land carry good stock, with the best implements, and the most powerful manures; 3rd, Speakers and writers able and not afraid to tell landlords and tenants the truth; to point to their shortcomings and show in what instruction they may draw from the improvements of other counties and countries. No French journalist dare do this.

Paris is magnificent in streets, fountains, squares, galleries, and monuments, and half the French farmers cannot get to market in winter for want of communal, or what we should call parish, roads, because one-third of the local taxes go to adorn Paris, and one-third to other great towns.

When the system of division of land has condemned all the oxen of France to the plough, and half the cows to draw carts, and be milked into the bargain, a tax of from 12s. to 16s. a head meets their poor beasts at the gates of Paris, and delivers them to a close monopoly of butchers, who, to keep them straight, are also taxed and categorised by a tariff which brings the undercut of the sirloin up to something like 2s. a pound.

There is a great deal of talk about all that the French Government is doing for agriculture, and we believe that the Emperor is doing all that the prejudices of his people will let him do; but we may venture to speak the truth; all French journalists cannot or will not. The Minister of Agriculture—whom some of our Royal Agricultural Society Councillors envy the fifty thousand pounds spent on a Universal Exhibition, the fifty thousand more spent on model school farms, museums, professors, local prizes, and Government breeding studs—can do little for an army of twenty-acre and fifty-acre peasant proprietors without roads, without time for improvement, taxed on their iron, taxed on wooden implements, taxed on manures, taxed on foreign seeds, taxed once by the central city, again by the monopoly of butchers. To use a vulgar proverb, the French system of premiums and prizes and professors, as a set-off against prohibition and taxation, in the disguise of protection, is “pouring in at the spigot and letting out at the bung-hole.”

There is plenty of room for improvement in English agriculture; but it is alive, stirring, discussing, travelling, and growing out of old prejudices—unprotected, and also untrammelled.

In France the movement for improvement is in a great part artificial. The busy people are Government officials and professors, of no practical knowledge, spending public money, indifferent to profit. The real improvers—the landed gentlemen—are hampered at every turn by customs duties and municipal taxes, butchers, monopolies, prohibitions, forced division of land, the costliness of iron, the want of roads, and, above all, by the want of any means of making their wants known.

In a word, the Chelmsford Exhibition is a real thing, created by the people; the Parisian Show, unless the French Government goes much further, was “like lace ruffles without a shirt.” S. S.

#### MR. MECCHI AT TIPTREE.

THE annual “gathering” at Tiptree has now assumed the position and pretensions of a red-letter day in the agricultural calendar—as a day on which a rural fête of some interest is held, where numbers of eminent practical agriculturists, with others engaged in different pursuits, but not the less concerned, meet to learn new lessons and to witness new and ingenious processes applied to the cultivation of the soil. The meeting of the present year took place on Saturday last, when a special train, starting from the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, at nine o'clock in the morning, was dispatched to Kelvedon, the nearest station on the line to Tiptree, conveying between 300 and 400 gentlemen to that destination; including several members of Parliament and of the civic body of the city of London, as well as others from various parts of the midland and northern counties, and even from the Continent. These were further recruited by considerable numbers of landowners and practical agriculturists from the surrounding neighbourhood and from the adjacent counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; so that when the whole company assembled on the lawn in front of Tiptree-hall, about eleven o'clock, their numerical force was estimated at between 500 and 600—a larger gathering than was ever collected there on any similar occasion. The day was charming throughout, and the whole body of visitors evinced unmistakable proofs of a lively sense of enjoyment. The occasion derived additional interest from the proximity of Tiptree to the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, of which it may be said to have been the continuation and conclusion; and the general company embraced many of the notable persons, including such of the French exhibitors as had not returned home, identified throughout the week with the meeting at Chelmsford.

As almost all the world knows, Mr. Mecchi—at whom it is still the habit, in some quarters, to sneer as a dilettante farmer—by dint of a liberal application of capital, and an inventive and enterprising turn of mind, has reclaimed some 200 acres of land in an unpromising part of the county of Essex from the state of comparative poverty, neglect, and waste into which it had sunk, in common with most of the adjacent district, and has quickened and stimulated a churlish soil into all the luxuriant fertility of a well-cultivated English garden.

When the visitors had assembled on Saturday last, Mr. Mecchi, as usual, accompanied by them, made the tour of the farm, explaining as he went along the system of cultivation by which he has produced so marvellous a change in the comparatively small piece of land which he occupies. In pointing to the excellent condition of the various crops on Tiptree Farm, he said the present general condition of British agriculture was most imperfect and unsatisfactory; and it was want of power, labour, capital, and intelligence that prevented the land in the country being cultivated like a garden. With the miserable bread-and-cheese and save-all principle, on the part of both landlord and tenant, it was easy, he said, to understand why agriculture was poor, humble, and dependent, and why the people of England were insufficiently and dearly fed. The farmer who did the least to his land, and purchased the smallest quantity of artificial food and manures, was precisely he who produced his corn at the dearest price per quarter, and was in no condition to compete with successful men who adopted the opposite principle. This was a landlord's question quite as much as a tenant's, and it was the duty of the landlords to take the initiative in reference to it. If landlords were to have men of skill and ample capital for their tenants they must tempt them by suitable houses for their families, good buildings for their stock, machinery for the conversion of their produce, and a sufficient security for their unexhausted improvements. Touching mechanical appliances, he said, these they must have if they meant to farm cheap, and they ought never to use a man if they could get an instrument to do the work required at less cost. He then pointed attention to a magnificent crop of bearded wheat, nearly six foot high, the land for which he manured with 200 cwt. of guano in the spring. He described its treatment in other respects, and remarked that no land should be sown twice with the same kind of wheat, and that the higher they farmed the less seed they would use. Several other fields of wheat and barley were visited in succession, from which many of the practical men present said there would be a yield of from five and a half to six quarters an acre. He stated that last year he had 50 acres of wheat which yielded on an average five and a half quarters an acre, and the year before 70 acres, which yielded five quarters all but a bushel.

At the conclusion of the walk round the farm Mr. Mecchi entertained the numerous company at dinner, which was laid out in a large marquee erected on the lawn in front of his house, under the direction of the proprietors of the London Tavern, with Mr. Harker acting as toastmaster. Several speeches were afterwards made by gentlemen present; but they were not of a character to call for a report. The company took leave between seven and eight o'clock, delighted with the day's proceedings; and the special train which conveyed the greater part of them to London arrived at Shoreditch shortly after eleven.

THE BONAPARTES.—The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* states that the Special Commission appointed by the Emperor Napoleon some time ago to examine into another delicate family matter—the differences between the Princess of Camille and her husband—has now decided upon the still more important question of the validity of Prince Jerome's first marriage with Miss Patterson, in America, a matter which was referred by the Imperial nephew of the person most concerned to the same discreet counsellors. The result of the investigation is that the validity of the marriage, which, to the great offence of Napoleon I., was always maintained by the Pope, and a divorce consistently refused by the Holy See, is now confirmed by the Imperial commission; and the consequence is that a young sous-lieutenant in the French army, the grandson of Prince Jerome and Miss Patterson, must be recognised as a legitimate member of the Napoleon dynasty, and that Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome by his second marriage, would be excluded.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.—ENGLAND.

Since the publication of the celebrated Essay on Population, by Mr. Malthus, in 1798, there has been amongst inquirers a universal conviction that all social phenomena are to be referred to the increase or decrease of people. Wages, profit, abundance, and scarcity, with political revolutions, have population as one of their elements. His doctrine of the arithmetical and geometrical progressions of food and population may be derided; his teaching that the increase of people is the source of evil, because it is the active means of making evil manifest, and his neglect to notice—carried away by the misery which enveloped Europe about the period when he wrote—the good, including the entire progress of civilisation, which accompanies an increase of people, may be regarded as one of the most remarkable examples extant of a man seeing very clearly the one-half of a great truth, and being utterly blind to the other half; but he made it so plain that the laws which govern population prescribe all the phenomena of society that every politician has since sought in these laws the test of statesmanship. Population is the living and active power of society, marking prosperity by its growth and misery by its decay; and it is not too much to say that by the existence of one human being more or less the utility of all policy must be ultimately tried. Palmer is to be hanged that many persons may not be poisoned. So it is in just war as well as jurisprudence; some men are slain that a much greater number may live and thrive. Accordingly we have in modern times as guides and helps to legislation carefully-recorded and carefully-compiled accounts of all the marriages, births, and deaths of the people, with departures from the country (or emigrants)—though there is no similar record of the arrivals (or immigrants); and they are expressly intended to inform us of the growth or decay of population. Some of these returns are published weekly, others quarterly, others annually; and at the end of every ten years there is an enumeration of the people, which is a summing up and balancing of all these periodical returns. Just now the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, dated May 24th, comprising the vital history of 1854, has been made to the Home Secretary, in pursuance of the 6th section of Act 6 and 7 Will IV., cap. 86; and has been laid before Parliament. We shall notice some of its interesting contents. We must, however, remind the reader that the summary of them has already been published in the weekly and quarterly returns, and that we are in possession of much of the statistical information for the year 1855 which the report only completes for 1854.

We know, for example concerning marriages, with which the report properly commences, that the decline in them which the report records of 1854 continued in 1855. Between 1847 and 1853 the number continually increased, from 135,845 in the former year to 164,520 in the latter, or 21 per cent; in 1854—for the first time in seven years—the number declined, and was 159,727; and in 1855, of which the report can say nothing further, declined to 151,774. To these latter figures there may be some trifling corrections hereafter, as the number in the quarterly returns rarely correspond exactly to the more carefully-compiled figures in the annual reports. According to the latter, the number of marriages in 1854 was 159,727; by the quarterly returns it was 159,349. We are assured, however, by this and similar examples, that the correction hereafter to be made for 1855 will not be so large as to vitiate the general result. The decline in the number of marriages in 1855 and in 1854 is to be regretted, for every marriage, as the rule, implies forethought and saving; it is a source, too, of future increase; and a continued decline in marriages is a step towards national decay.

Most readers will at once jump to the conclusion that the change from peace to war—the great event of 1854—was the cause of the decline. On this conclusion, however, which has already been drawn, the quarterly returns have thrown a serious doubt. They show that a great decline in the number of marriages took place in the first quarter of 1854, before the war began, and long before it could influence the condition of the people. Before the end of 1855 the war began to tell on the number of marriages; but, prior to its commencement, in November, 1853, the price of wheat rose to 72s. 5d. per quarter, and to 80s. 10d. in February, 1854—higher than in any other month of the same year, and higher than any month since, except November, 1855. This great rise in the price of wheat at the beginning of 1854—more than double the price at the same period of 1852—was accompanied with a great check to our trade, both with the United States and Australia, which, continuing through 1854 and 1855, accounts in great part for the decline noticed in marriages in these two years. Part is due to the war, but part, and probably the greater part, is due to the scarcity of food latterly experienced in all Europe, though comparatively less here than in some other countries, and to the revulsion in trade in 1854, the consequence of its having been overdone in the previous years. While the limitation pointed out of the source of future increase is to be regretted, we must carefully remember that its chief cause was an insufficiency of the means of subsistence, which made itself very palpable before the end of 1853.

The number of births in 1854, exclusive of stillborn, was 634,405, and in 1855, 635,123. The number of deaths in the former was 437,916; in the latter, 426,242: showing an increase of population from the excess of births over deaths of 196,489 in 1854, and of 208,881 in 1855. Notwithstanding the decline in marriages, the population, from intrinsic natural causes, increased more in the latter than in the former year. On carrying our view back, however, to the prosperous year 1852, we find the excess of births over deaths to have been then 216,877; in 1852 it was 191,294. The increase of population in 1855, therefore, though greater, as it ought to be, than in either of the intervening years between it and 1853, was less than in that year, and was also less than in 1851. The continued increase of the population, however, to the end of 1855, tells up emphatically that, in spite of the extraordinary exertions of the last two years, and the comparative scarcity of food, the total power of the nation has continually increased.

Having said so much of the general facts contained in the annual report for 1854 and the quarterly returns for 1855, we must now advert to some details in the former. They concern marriage chiefly, the reports of births and deaths being in the main only repetitions of the quarterly returns, triflingly corrected from somewhat fuller data, distinguishing the sex of those who are born and die, and legitimate from illegitimate children. Of the number of marriages, 159,727, contracted in 1854, 134,109 were according to the rites of the Established Church, and 25,618 were not; but the former number includes all who were married by the superintendent registrar's certificate, and all of which the form of marriage is not stated, and both these classes may embrace persons not belonging to the Establishment. The proportions according to the above distinctions were 84 per cent of the total marriages contracted according to the rites of the Established Church, and 16 per cent not. In 1848 and 1849 the proportions were more favourable to the Establishment—namely, 88 per cent against 12 per cent of marriages not solemnised according to its rites. No inference can positively be drawn from such limited data; but they indicate, in conformity with general experience, a comparatively greater increase of Dissidents than of members of the Establishment. The greatest number of marriages according to the rites of the Establishment was contracted by banns in 1854, 105,050; the next by license, 21,048; by superintendent registrar's certificate, 3811. The latter being a point of some interest, we must elucidate it by a comparison. In 1848 the number so contracted was 2170, or 1.8-10ths of the marriages contracted according to the rites of the Establishment; in 1854 the proportion was 2.8-10ths: from which it may be inferred that amongst the members of the Establishment the practice of marrying by the registrar's certificate is on the increase.

Of the marriages not according to the rites of the Establishment, 7813 were of Roman Catholics, and 9873 of other Christian denominations, in registered places; and 7593 were contracted in the superintendent-registrar's office. In 1848 the number so contracted was only 4790, an increase in 1854 of thirty-seven per cent—an indication

of a change in manner not to be overlooked. Marriages of Quakers in 1854 were only 52, in 1848, 67; of Jews, in 1854, 287; in 1848, 186: the proportion moving inversely—leading to the inference that the Jews are increasing fast, while the Friends are decreasing.

Of the total marriages in 1854, 131,141 were contracted between bachelors and spinsters, 6826 between bachelors and widows, 14,189 between widowers and spinsters, and 7571 between widowers and widows. In all, the number of widowers remarried amounted to 21,760; of widows, to 14,397. The persons under age who contracted marriage were—males, 9220; females, 28,697.

Similar proportions appear pretty uniformly in the returns. Thus in 1852, when the total number of marriages was 158,782—or very near the number in 1854, 159,727—the number contracted between bachelors and spinsters was 130,672, or nearly the same as in 1852; between bachelors and widows, 6696; between widowers and spinsters, 14,044; and between widowers and widows, 7370—all nearly the same. The total number of widowers married was 21,414; of widows, 14,066. The total number of males married under age was 8551, and of females 26,978—again all nearly the same.

Things so proverbially capricious as youthful love and old men's whims are thus found to be governed by regular laws. About an equal number of marriages takes place year after year, and all the deviations from the rule are generally easy of explanation. Of that number similar proportions year after year are contracted by males and by females under age, and similar proportions are contracted by widowers and widows. Is it not curious to find even grief for the dead subject to a general law, and a similar number of widowers and widows year after year drying their tears before the flame of a new love?

We add with regret, as a proof of the great want still of education, that, in 1854, 47,843 males and 68,175 females signed the marriage register by making their marks—in 35,255 cases both parties, in 45,050 only one, signed in this primitive manner. In 1848 the males who signed in this way were 43,166; the females, 62,771. In six years the improvement in the book education of the people seems scarcely to be worth the trouble and the money it has cost; while other improvements—whenever the people come together in multitudes are conspicuous, and have been brought about without either labour or expense.

In only 91,382 cases are the ages of the parties who contracted marriage in 1854 recorded. One male and twenty-eight females were married under the age of sixteen. At that age the number of males married increased to seven, and of females to 187. After the age of sixteen the numbers married increased rapidly, and nearly the half of the whole males, or 44,895, and above the half of the females, or 56,184, were married before they were twenty-five years of age. Between the ages of twenty-five and thirty the males who enter into the contract, 23,767, are much more numerous than the females, 18,882; at from that age till eighty the number of males who marry at the different ages is always greater than the females. Though women, on the whole, live longer than men, they marry earlier; and this general rule is found to hold good in 1854. If 28 females married by the time they were fifteen years old, 140 males, of whom 123 were widowers, married after the age of seventy, and only 22 females. At eighty and upwards nine males were married, all of whom were widowers. One widow married was only seventeen years of age; and the number of widows married at and before the age of twenty was 437; of widowers, 320—showing a considerable number of deaths in the early periods of the conjugal condition.

Of the births in 1854, 634,405, we learn from the annual report that 324,069 were males and 310,336 females; and the illegitimate births were 40,735, or 6.4-10ths per cent—20,976 being males, and 19,759 females. Of the 437,916 deaths, 222,422 were males and 215,494 females. In conclusion, we must say that it would increase our respect for the Registrar-General if he would refer to the corrections made in his different returns, and not leave two sets of figures in circulation without any warning that one set is necessarily imperfect and incorrect. It would be more creditable, also, to her Majesty's Government if it did not state in the “Statistical Abstract” which it publishes that the number of marriages in 1855 was 149,790, and in the quarterly return of the Registrar-General that it was 151,774. Which is true? We have adopted the latter.

#### THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

UPON the next page we have engraved another of M. Gustave Doré's characteristic sketches of the devastations caused by the recent floods at Lyons. It represents the terrific effect of a violent wind, popularly termed the Mistral, upon the immense mass of waters covering the plain of Croix Rousse; the ruins of the Abbey, and the submerged windmills rising from the face of the flood; with the aqueduct in the foreground.

The *Sicde* of the 15th inst. contains an interesting article *apropos* to the late floods, in which an account is given of the most famous inundations that, during a thousand years (from the sixth to the fifteenth centuries), were noted by the chroniclers of France. In the capitularies of Charlemagne there is a long passage, as it seems, consecrated to the development of all the reasons existing for the necessity of building up what are in that age already termed the “*Levés de la Loire*.” The first inundation mentioned by an historian is in the year 580, during the reign of Childebert. The Rhone and the Saône, upon this occasion, rose to such a height that the walls of the town of Lyons were overthrown, several edifices destroyed, and the adjoining provinces completely submerged. Twice within the next six years, in 583 and in 586, the town of Paris was overflowed by the Seine, and two bridges were entirely swept away. The recital of these events is to be found in the pages of Gregory of Tours.

During two centuries and a half (till 821) little or nothing is heard of the fearful infliction; but, at this period, and again sixty-five years later (in 886), Paris was laid under water by a formidable rise of the Seine, which produced horrible disasters. In 1037, again at the distance of a century and a half, took place an overflow of its banks by the Loire, which the historians of the time characterise as an awful visitation of Divine wrath. In the next century (1105) a long succession of diluvian rains caused floods over the whole country; and, in Paris, for instance, all the bridges were carried away; and Philip Augustus and his son were forced to fly the Royal residence, then situated in the “*Cité*,” and take refuge in the Abbey of St. Germain, placed on the rising ground which terminates at St. Etienne du Mont; and here the King followed barefoot a procession which was made in order to obtain the cessation of the scourge.

The thirteenth century is the one in which the greatest number of inundations are to be remarked; and it is asserted that afterwards, no age counts so many until our own, the nineteenth. No less than seven times between 1206 and 1296 (a space of ninety years) did France suffer from this awful misfortune; in 1206, 1214, 1232, 1236, 1242, 1289, and 1296; and in many of these instances various towns were rendered totally inaccessible for days, and the loss of human life was horrible to think of. In the year 1733 Paris was completely flooded by a rise of the Seine, and the quarters of Saint Denis, Saint Antoine, and Saint Honoré (existent then, all three) were only to be reached by boats. In 1408 the same infliction was again felt; and whilst Paris was lying under the waters of the Seine, Lyons had upwards of 200 houses swept away by the Rhone and the Saône; and Charles V. granted to the Lyonnese an exemption from taxation for four years. Later in this same fifteenth century—in 1414, in 1426, and in 1427—almost every river in France rose, sweeping away dwellings and harvests; and the overflow of the Seine was accompanied by a curious circumstance. On the 23rd of June, the eve of St. John the Baptist's Day, the traditional fire had been lighted by the townsfolk on the Place de Grève, nothing suspecting what was impending, when the river rose so suddenly that the fires were extinguished before any one had time to guess at what had happened.

MARRIAGE OF SCHAMYL'S SON.—Letters from the Caucasus state that Schamyl has married his son, Dimmel Eddin, to a Circassian beauty, fifteen years of age, a daughter to the Nab Tagil. This son was the young man who was restored to his father by order of the Emperor Nicholas, in order, it was said, to induce Schamyl to remain aloof from hostilities during the late war.

BRIDGE OF THE ALMA.—The plan which has been adopted for the new “*Bridge of the Alma*,” at Paris, includes the erection of a statue at each of the four piers of the bridge, the four statues to represent soldiers of the four different nations which were engaged in the battle of the Alma.





THE INUNDATION AT LYONS.—EFFECT OF "THE MISTRAL" WIND UPON THE FLOOD.—DRAWN BY GUSTAVE DORE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## RETURN OF THE GUARDS.

In the present Sheet we engrave scenes of striking incidents in the recent progress of the brave battalions of the Scots Fusiliers, Grenadiers, and Coldstream Regiments, from the Railway Station to Hyde-park. We have already fully described the incidents of the route. Not the least gratifying in spirit and picturesque in effect was the welcome given to the troops on their entering Parliament-street, where bouquets of flowers were thrown by many a fair hand as the brave fellows passed in front of the balconies of the houses. The bands as they approached the Horse Guards played "God Save the Queen," the "British Grenadiers," "Home, sweet Home," and "Here's a Health to all Good Lasses." The ladies, in recognition, as it were, of this compliment to their "hearths and homes," showered bunches of laurel on the warriors, and the general demonstration which here took place, in the shape of waving of huts and handkerchiefs, huzzaing, and the like, was something enormous.

The large Engraving in the middle of the Sheet represents the Reception of the Guards by her Majesty and the Royal Family, at Buckingham Palace.

About twelve o'clock her Majesty—accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Count of Flanders, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Princess Alice, and others of the Royal children—appeared in the balcony over the central entrance to the Palace, and was welcomed by shouting. Her Majesty, who wore a white dress and blue bonnet and ribbons, took her place about the centre of the balcony, having the Prince of Wales on her left hand. At this moment the front of Buckingham Palace presented a very animated appearance. In the inclosure before the Palace were assembled a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, many of the latter being in uniform; and almost all the windows were occupied by ladies and groups of bearded warriors, whose uniforms, together with the gay dresses of their fair companions, introduced into the scene the element of richness and variety of colour. For some minutes the eyes of Sovereign and people were alike directed to that point at which the Guards were to enter the Mall, through Marlborough-gate; and at about a quarter past twelve o'clock the sound of the drums of the Grenadier Guards heralded the approach of the column. In



RETURN OF THE GUARDS.—THE WELCOME IN PARLIAMENT-STREET.

another minute or two the head of the column wheeled into the Mall, and then the silence was broken by the shout with which the people welcomed the troops to the presence of their Sovereign. Hearty and unanimous, it was a true expression of the feeling which the people of England entertain towards the Army, of which these regiments were for the moment the representatives. At the same time her Majesty leant slightly forward over the balcony, and the satisfaction with which she welcomed her brave Guards was manifest even to those who were without the Palace gates. With bands playing triumphal airs, and their tattered colours fluttering in the wind, the troops for whom this ovation had been prepared marched between the ranks of a crowd which pressed upon them almost too closely to allow their passage. At the end of the Mall they turned to the left, entered the south gate of the Palace, and passed under the balcony in which the Queen and the Royal party were standing to receive them. As the troops entered the inclosure her Majesty waved her handkerchief, and as they passed before her she further testified her pleasure at their presence, and her gratitude for their services, by bows and smiles; to which the troops responded by cheering most heartily.

The three regiments marched through the inclosure—each experiencing from her Majesty the same gracious reception, and each responding with the same hearty cheers. Nor was it by the Sovereign alone that these expressions of welcome were accorded. The other members of the Royal family, and the ladies and gentlemen who were in the windows, or in the front of the Palace, were all zealous in the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, while the crowd outside rent the air with shouts and hurrahs.

Her Majesty remained in the balcony until the rear-most rank of the troops was out of sight, and she was then about to leave, when she was recalled by the shouts of the people, who cheered for the Sovereign almost as loudly as they had just done for the Guards. When this cheer was raised, her Majesty returned to the balcony, and bowed frequently and most graciously.

## TROOPS LEAVING THE CRIMEA.

Our Artist in the Crimea has sketched a striking scene, which is engraved below. It represents the bonfire made in the Camp of the 90th Regiment (Colonel Campbell, Commander), on the night before leaving for England, June 14th. The scene is very characteristic of the joy of the troops at leaving; in the distance are seen two smaller fires. Next



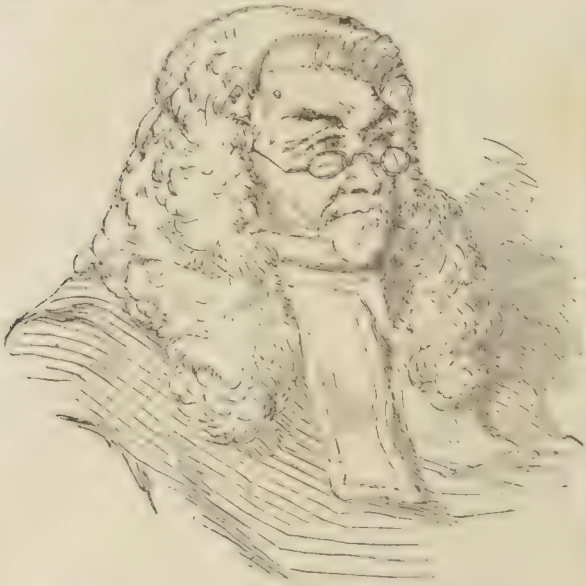
BONFIRE IN THE CAMP OF THE 90TH REGIMENT, THE NIGHT BEFORE LEAVING THE CRIMEA FOR ENGLAND.—SKETCHED BY R. LANDELLS.



morning, the 15th, the 77th and 90th Regiments embarked on board her Majesty's ship *Queen*, at Kazatch Bay, and left the same evening in tow by her Majesty's steam-ship *Terrible* for Constantinople and Spithead. In addition to these two regiments the *Queen* had on board two companies of the 42nd Regiment, under command of Major Graham; also Major M. Adye's battery of Royal Artillery.

#### THE HOUSE OF LORDS AS A COURT OF APPEAL.

THE question of "Life Peerages," which has during the present Session occupied almost exclusively the attention of the House of Lords, has in it an element of more importance to the public than is contained in the view which the Peers first took of the matter. In the most practical sense the question for the public is not whether peerages are to be hereditary, but whether the House of Lords, continuing to preserve its judicial character as a Court of Appeal in the last resort, is to be made an efficient tribunal. As at present constituted the actual deciding body among the Peers consists of what are called the "Law Lords"—that is, the Lord Chancellor, any ex-Chancellors who may have strength of mind and body combined with inclination (for there is no compulsion on them apart from the other Peers) to attend regularly on the hearing of appeals, and perhaps a Chief Justice who happens to be a Peer. On occasions of the hearing of writs of error, that is, appeals from the Common-Law Courts, the Judges of those Courts are uniformly summoned to sit and give their opinions—which, however, are not in the least binding on the House, for in many cases the Peers have decided against the opinion of the majority of the Judges. In cases coming from the Equity Courts the Judges are seldom summoned; in appeals from the Scotch Courts, never.



MR. JUSTICE PARKE, NOW LORD WENSLEYDALE.  
FROM A PEN-AND-INK SKETCH.

In order, technically, to "make a House," the rule in the Lords is, that three Peers must be present; and, as it is not at all certain that two, far less three, Law Lords can be always got to attend, the custom is for two lay Peers to be summoned in rotation from a list made out at the beginning of every Session. This duty of attending appeals is distributed as equally as possible amongst the Peers, and no individual Peer is expected to attend two days consecutively; so that if, as usually happens, a cause goes over one day, and extends to two or three, it is heard by different Peers on each day; and on the day on which the judgment is delivered—most probably, after a postponement for consideration—that proceeding is under the sanction of still other constituent members of the Court. That these alterations are of the least consequence, as far as influencing the arguments or decision of a cause, it is not pretended; for the lay Peers do not even assume the appearance of listening to what is going on, but occupy themselves with writing letters, reading very unlegal-looking books; or, it may be, indulging in that repose which the stillness of the large chamber in which they sit and the drowsy humming of counsel at the Bar naturally superinduce. The appellate action of the House of Lords, then, is actually vested in the Law Lords. It is possible, and has often happened, that that body has been represented by the Lord Chancellor alone; and again and again it has occurred that the Chancellor has had to hear and decide in the House of Lords an appeal against his own decisions in the court below. In the times of Lord Hardwicke and Lord Eldon this was done with a regularity that partook of the nature of an organised system, and caused some scandal.

Of late years accidental circumstances have given a force and authority to the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords which can hardly be expected to occur again. There has been a singular constellation of legal luminaries in the Upper House in the period embracing the last ten or twelve years. In that time Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Cottenham, Truro, St. Leonards, and Cranworth—either as Chancellors or ex-Chancellors—have been accustomed to sit with praiseworthy regularity; Lord Langdale sat as often as his duties as Master of the Rolls allowed; and Lord Campbell, from the time of his elevation to the Peerage until his appointment to the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench was a constant and assiduous attendant. The deaths of Lords Cottenham, Langdale, and Truro, the increasing age (one can hardly say the infirmities) of Lord Lyndhurst, and the pre-occupation of Lord Campbell in his court, have practically reduced the number of Law Lords to three—the Lord Chancellor, Lords Brougham and St. Leonards. Neither of the two latter Peers is so youthful as to render it reasonable to be expected that they should sit every day during a long Session. There is, however, a feeling and a just one, that the ultimate Court of Appeal should regularly consist of at least three members. This could be reckoned upon only by the existence of a greater number of Law Peers than now exist, who might relieve each other by attendance at different periods. Hence the project of adding such ex-Judges as Sir James Parke to the judicial force of the House; whose elevation to a life peerage, if it had passed unquestioned, would probably have been followed by two other ex-Judges who already do good service as members of the appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This would have provided six Law Lords, who would have been quite competent to deal with all the appeals coming from the Equity and Common Law courts in England and Ireland; and, from the known character and acquirements of the individuals who would have composed the tribunal, it would have gone far to give satisfaction, and prevent the raising of any question as to the powers claimed by the Lords in this respect—a point which has been prominently brought before the public by the course taken by the Peers in their recent debates; and it is now seriously discussed whether the House ought to have the powers it exercises; and this has provoked an inquiry into the origin of that jurisdiction to which a sort of abstract right is asserted.

Another very important point deserves consideration, and that is the mode in which the Scotch appeals are dealt with by the House of Lords. It is a curious fact that the appellate jurisdiction of the House in Scotch appeals is simply a kind of usurpation. The Act of Union with Scotland made no provision for the hearing of Scotch appeals, which used to be heard by their own Parliament, in which the Scotch Judges always had seats. After the Union a Committee of the House of Lords decided that the Scotch appeals should be heard in the same manner as appeals from other parts of the kingdom; and Lord Chancellor Cowper, with the assistance of Lord Somers, then an ex-Chancellor (two English Judges), heard the first appeal from Scotland, and "reversed" the decision of the Court below. Considering that the Law of Scotland is founded upon different principles, and is in

practice wholly dissimilar to that of England, it might have been thought that suitors would have been chary of sending their causes in the last resort to Judges who were utterly unacquainted with Scottish jurisprudence. The contrary has been the fact; and perhaps two-thirds of the appeals in the House of Lords are from Scotland; and, upon the whole, the decisions of the House have not given dissatisfaction in that country.

Of the nature and value of the matters in dispute involved in some of these appeals, many amusing instances might be given. Among others there is a tradition of a case heard before Lord Hardwicke, which had previously gone through all the courts in Scotland—the question being the right of property in an ox valued at three guineas, and which died during the process of litigation. In another case the matter in issue was the right of a clergyman to the "grass for a cow in the Highlands." In a third the whole amount in litigation was three shillings and sixpence, and no right was involved but the right to the possession of that sum. A very recent case shows that this spirit of litigation has reached the most modern times. It was this. The boundary line of the property of two landed proprietors in Scotland was the centre of a small brook that ran between the lands. A flood caused one side of the brook to swerve from a straight line into a semicircle; and a dispute as to where the boundary line then was arose; and one of the proprietors having planted an alder-bush, and placed a large stone on the spot within that space where his boundary line used to lie, an action for trespass was brought in the Court of the Sheriff Depute. This was carried by various appeals and interlocutors through every court in Scotland, at a vast expense for witnesses and surveyors. No less than forty various orders and directions were made by the Court below; and the cause having commenced in the year 1838, it finally came before the House of Lords in 1854, and was solemnly decided after two or three days' argument by the first counsel at the Bar, the table being covered with huge maps and plans of a space of ground embracing a few yards.

The niceties of the Scottish law, perhaps, always exceeded those which used to prevail in former years in the administration of the law of England; but, under the present reformed system of the latter, there can be no sort of comparison between the technicalities of Scotch and English procedure. To deal with these intricate questions there is no Law Lord that professes even the slightest acquaintance with Scotch law except Lord Brougham, who has acquired some knowledge of it by long sitting to hear appeals from Scotland. It was therefore not unreasonable to suppose that some provision for this branch of the judicial functions of the House, by the calling up some of the chiefs of the Scottish Judges, was contemplated, when the recent life patent to Sir James Parke was decided on. It is moreover asserted, on no mean authority, that this proposed plan of adding Law Lords to the Peerage was but an indirect return to what was the ancient constitution of the House as a judicial tribunal. It seems that from the very earliest times, the Peers, sitting on appeals, had the co-operation, and something more, of a body of men called "the Assistants," who were chosen from the King's Council—most, if not all, of whom were lawyers and Judges of the realm. They were summoned by writ under the Great Seal, heard the arguments on appeals, and pronounced the judgments in the name of the Sovereign and Peers; neither of whom was necessarily present, so that, although the "Assistants" acted under the authority of the Crown and the House, they were actually and practically the judicial appellate body, although they were not Peers. This practice fell into desuetude many years since, the only relic of it being the power, still exercised, of summoning the Common-Law Judges to hear and give their opinions—a power which does not extend to calling for the assistance of any Equity, Ecclesiastical, or Scotch Judge.

Recent events have tended to bring some knowledge of the constitution of the House of Lords before the public; of its practice and proceedings little is known; and it is not unimportant to inquire whether, supposing the House to be perfectly competent from its judicial strength to deal with the rights of suitors finally and conclusively, it is yet, from the course of its proceeding, calculated for all the

essentials of justice. The first question to be considered is that of expense. It is not easy to ascertain from official sources what it costs to bring an appeal to a hearing; but it seems to be generally understood that, before a suitor can appear at the bar of the House, including fees to counsel, &c., a cost is incurred ranging from £500 to £700. In the first place, all the papers containing a statement of the case, the pleadings, and every document used in the courts below, are printed. The appellant and respondent have each their case printed, and usually there is a joint appendix containing the documents as above stated. These printed papers are used as the briefs of the counsel, and also by the agents and solicitors (there is often both a solicitor and what is called a "Parliamentary agent"—a sort of Parliamentary attorney—employed; being no small addition to expense); and of these papers one hundred copies are sent in for the use of the House. It need hardly be said that the counsel practising before the House of Lords are of the very first rank at the Bar, whose fees on their briefs are in proportion to the position they hold. Two counsel on each side only are heard, and they are most frequently, all four, Queen's counsel of eminence; but it rarely occurs that there is not a third counsel; most probably one who has had to do with the case from its very beginning. Scottish advocates are sometimes brought up from Edinburgh. Each of these counsel, in addition to the fee on his brief, according to the practice of the House, is entitled to, and is of course paid, £15 15s. for every day's attendance at the bar during the arguments; and if judgment is postponed, which it often is, the same sum is received for attending to hear the decision of the House delivered. It is not very surprising, therefore, that arguments should be full, and the hearing of causes prolonged. It is most unusual for a case to take less than two days. Three days is perhaps the average. Many have taken five, six, eight, nine, ten, and even more—although it is but fair to say these latter cases have been of great importance. It must be recollected that four counsel only are heard. No better instance of the system can be given than a case which has been heard this very Session. In it were employed not less than seven counsel; the arguments occupied six days, and it stands for judgment for another, making seven days, in which seven counsel will be paid £15 15s. a day each. The calculation of amount is easy. This is independent of fees on briefs, fees of the House, and solicitors' charges. Who shall say that a final judgment in one's cause is not a luxury in every sense of the word?

Another crying evil with which suitors used to have to contend was the long delay which occurred before their causes came to hearing. It is but right to mention that the assiduity and diligence of the Law Lords (the length of arguments notwithstanding) have greatly reduced the list of arrears, and cases will be heard this Session which were before the Courts below two years and eighteen months ago only.

The House meets to hear appeals every day during the Session—except Wednesdays and Saturdays—at eleven o'clock. The Chancellor presides—sitting, not on the woolsack, but at a temporary table placed near the bar, for the convenience of hearing, although his proper place is the seat at the table usually occupied by the Chairman of Committees. The Law Lords (in everyday costume), and the lay Peers who may be in attendance, sit on the front benches on each side of the house, and are furnished with convenient movable writing-tables. When the Judges attend they are grouped on what are called "woolsacks," between the Chancellor's table and the bar. The Chancellor the Judges, and the Queen's Counsel always appear in "full-bottomed" wigs—that part of the forensic costume being *de rigueur* with their Lordships. It may be mentioned that two reporters of the causes heard on appeal are attached to the House; they are barristers; are appointed by, and are officers of, the House. During the sittings, which terminate at four o'clock, the House is an open Court of Justice, and a place on one side of the Bar is set aside, to which the public are admitted. The puzzled expression of countenance which is often to be seen there is indicative of that difficulty of understanding the exact position and character of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, which up to this time has generally prevailed. Perhaps the enigma may be about to be solved.

#### COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

A VERY interesting lecture on military cooking was delivered at the United Service Institution on Monday, the 14th instant, by Captain Grant, when several models were exhibited and explained of his inventions relating to the culinary art.

First was shown a simple mode of cooking for troops in the open field by cutting a long trench about a foot square, and covering it with small iron plates, having centre holes to receive the ordinary camp kettles. A turf chimney, about three feet high, is placed at one end of the trench, and a fire at the other, and by this simple contrivance the cooking is easily carried on.

Secondly was exhibited a design for a soldier's mess-tin, measuring eight inches long, four wide, and four deep; and in this little vessel is contained one pound of potatoes, three-quarters of a pound of meat, and fuel sufficient to cook it—which was well done in thirty-five minutes. The cover answers as a plate; and the false bottom, which secures the portion of etna fuel, answers as a soup-dish and frying-pan—the weight of the fuel being four ounces and a half, and the cost to the Government about half a farthing.

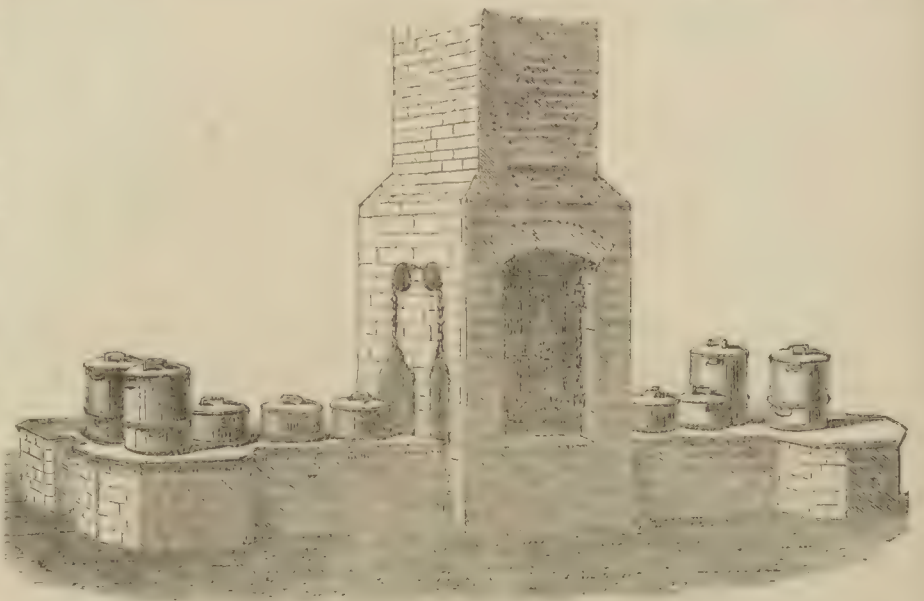
Thirdly, a cooking apparatus, sufficient for a battalion of 1000 men, was exhibited and explained. This apparatus consists of a horizontal brick flue, with a fire of eighteen inches square and six inches deep at each end of it, twenty-two feet asunder; the fires and flues being covered with iron plates, having centre holes in them, to receive the cooking kettles which are dropped about half way into the flues, in order that a large portion of their surfaces may be exposed to the action of the fire and heated gases which play around the kettles. In the centre of this flue the chimney is placed and so constructed as to receive an iron oven capable of baking 200lbs. of meat, and having fourteen inches of brickwork around its entire surface, which absorbs and retains so large a portion of heat from the flues which are made to pass around it, that this oven, when once thoroughly heated, is long before it becomes cool.

Dampers are attached to the chimney to regulate the draught, which is so arranged that the most intense heat is easily raised with any description of fuel. The simplicity and usefulness of this cooking apparatus must be seen in operation to be duly appreciated; for all the operations of boiling, baking, roasting, steaming, and frying, are well carried on, with the aid of those two small fires, for 1000 men, and with a consumption of only half a pound of coal per man a day. The whole of the troops at Aldershot have been cooking upon this principle for these last eight or ten months; and an apparatus is now in course of construction at the St. George's Barracks in Trafalgar-square. Lithographed working drawings of Captain Grant's cooking kitchen and washing establishments for the use of the troops have been prepared by order of the Government, and published by the Govern-

ment lithographers, Messrs. Hullmandel and Walton, of Great Marlborough-street. The makers of the apparatus are the Messrs. Kennard, of Upper Thames-street.

Fourthly, a smaller apparatus upon the same principle, called a detachment cooking kitchen, was introduced, in a somewhat modified form, by which small detachments of troops are enabled to cook with the same facility in the ordinary camp-kettles as in the larger apparatus for the battalions.

Fifthly, a portable iron cooking range for the officers' mess kitchens was also explained; one of which has been introduced in Letter V. at Aldershot, by which a three-course dinner for fifty persons was cooked by the admirable *chef de cuisine* of the Hertfordshire Militia,



CAPTAIN GRANT'S COOKING APPARATUS.



CAPTAIN GRANT'S COOKING APPARATUS.—SECTION.

and with a consumption of half a hundredweight of coal. The design of this range has been presented by Captain Grant to the North-West Barracks Institution in the New-road, where one may always be seen in operation for the benefit of its inmates.

Sixthly, another little portable cooking apparatus called "The Cottager's Stove," also the design of Captain Grant, and presented by him to "The Metropolitan Association for the Improvement of the



B. K.—There is no probability this Session. CLERICUS.—Your coins are of no value.





THE GUARDS CHEERING HER MAJESTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 99.)



## Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little think may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

## UNPUBLISHED POEM BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

At a recent sale of some portion of the library belonging to D. Laing, Esq., one lot excited particular interest. In the Catalogue it was thus described:—"The Lamentation of the Wife of Asan Aga, from the Morlachian Language. This Poem of XXVII. Stanzas, probably translated from the German version of Goethe, is believed to be unpublished. This is the more singular, as it used to be frequently recited by Sir Walter's friend Lord Kinross." The poem is in Scott's handwriting, such as it was in youth; and is probably one of the earliest of those translations from the German of which he gives so amusing an account in his "Essay on Imitations of the Ancient Ballad." (See Vol. v., p. 36-78, of Sir W. Scott's Poetical Works. Cadell's Ed.)

## THE LAMENTATION OF THE FAITHFUL WIFE OF ASAN AGA, FROM THE MORLACHIAN LANGUAGE.

What yonder glimmers so white on the mountain—  
Glimmers so white where you sycamores grow  
Is it wild swans around Vaga's fair fountain?  
Or is it a wreath of the wintry snow

Had it been snow, glimmers white on the mountain,  
By this it had melted before the bright day;  
Or had it been swans around Vaga's fair fountain,  
They had stretched their broad pinions and sped them away.

[The white specks upon the mountain prove to be the tents of Asan Aga, who has returned wounded from battle.]

Low lies the chief on the couch of the wounded,  
There watch his sisters with tenderest care;  
There weeps his mother in sorrow unbounded;  
Every sad friend—but his lady—is there.

[The absence of his wife, arising, as it does, from mere prudery, might well have angered a more tolerant spirit than the fierce Hungarian. He, of course, is furious, and, in the old *sic volo sic jubeo* fashion, casts her off for ever.]

Anguish the heart of that lady deep rended  
When the hard message was brought to her eye;  
Woe were the looks on her children she bended,  
Weeping around her, though scarce knowing why.

[Stanzas VIII. to XII. are perhaps the feeblest of the whole, and we should like to have heard Scott's hearty guffaw when William Erskine, in after years, recited one of them, wherein Carazan, the brother of the lady—

Drew from his bosom the severing Bill.

The "severing Bill" being no other than the deed of separation by which she is compelled to leave her home and children.]

Torn was the tie by her harsh-tempered brother,  
He raised her behind him upon his fleet horse,  
And to the lofty abode of his mother  
He bent with the sorrowful lady his course.

[Ere long she is sought in marriage by troops of suitors.]

The greatest of all was Imoski's proud Cady;  
Long had he loved her more dearly than life,  
Then to her brother spoke weeping that lady:  
"Give me no more to another to wife!"

"Give me no more as a wife to another!"  
Thus to her brother, in sorrow, she spoke,  
"Lest when my orphans shall call on their mother,  
By anguish and longing my heart should be broke."

[The brother is as obdurate as her wilful husband, and the hapless lady perforce consents to wed the "Cady." She stipulates for a black veil, that, while passing her old home, she may not be recognised by her children.]

Safely they gained the high towers of Carazan;  
But with the bride as returned the gay train,  
Lo! as they passed the proud dwelling of Asan,  
Her children beheld their lost mother again.

At the fond voices a sudden pause made she,  
"Rein in your steeds these loved turrets below."  
Thus to the gallants in agony said she,  
"Till my last gifts on my babes I bestow."

Beneath the proud turrets the bridal train rested,  
While her last gifts on her babes she bestowed,  
While she the boys with rich girdles invested,  
And with gay sabres, with jewels that glowed.

Deck'd she daughters in silks richly rustling;  
And for those days when his strength might them wield,  
To the dear suckling, in her bosom close nestling,  
Gave she a girdle, a sabre, and shield.

All this from beside saw the stern Asan Aga,  
And loud to his children he haughtily cried—  
Away from that woman more false than the Vaga,  
More light than its breeze and more cold than its tide.

Away fled the children, for fear loudly crying,  
All but the suckling she clasp'd to her breast;  
Down sunk the lady—pale, shivering, and dying,  
Grasp'd it yet closer and sunk into rest!

[We must not forget to say that the MS. was purchased by the well-known bibliophile, Mr. John Lilly, to whom we are indebted for permission to publish it.]

## NOTES.

POPE AND CURLL.—In a copy of Pope's works, formerly belonging to Francis Douce and now to the Bodleian, the owner has pasted several amusing advertisements which sprang from the controversy regarding the publication of Pope's letters. Some of these have been reprinted, but the following, probably the most interesting of all, I have no recollection of having seen before.—H. S., Oxford.

## R. CURLL TO THE PUBLIC.

From Pope's Head, in Rose-street, Covent-garden,  
July 26th, 1735.

Mr. Pope having put me under a Necessity of using him as he deserves, I hereby declare that the *First Volume* of his *Letters* which I publish'd on the 12th of May last, was sent me ready printed by himself, and for six hundred of which I contracted with his Agent, R. Smythe, who came to me in the Habit of a Clergyman. I paid the said R. Smythe half the sum contracted for, and have his Receipt in full for Three Hundred Books, tho' it has since, by him, been honestly ow'd that he delivered me but Two Hundred and Forty Books, and those all imperfect. For this Treatment I shall have Recourse to a Legal Remedy. Mr. Pope, in the *Group-street Journal* (a Libel wherein he has been concerned from its Original), the *Daily Journal*, and the *Daily Post Boy* declared these letters to be *Forgeries*, and complained of them to the House of Lords; which Falshood was detected before that most August Assembly; and, upon my Acquittal, he publishes a very idle Narrative of a Robbery committed upon two Manuscripts—one in his own, and the other in the Earl of Oxford's Library. This Falacy being likewise expos'd, he now Advertises he shall with all convenient speed publish some *Letters* himself, particularly relating to his correspondence with the Bishop of Rochester. But the Publick may be assured that, if any Letters Mr. Pope himself, or any of his Tools, shall think fit to publish, are the same, or any way interfere, with those I have publish'd, that the same shall be instantly reprinted by me

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

The Second Volume of Mr. Pope's *Literary Correspondence* contains the Remainder of his Own Letters to Henry Cromwell, Esq., Bishop Atterbury's Letters to Mr. Pope, and some other curious Pieces which I had of his Son. Also, Original Letters to, and from, Ld. Somers, Ld. Parker, Ld. Harrington, Judge Parrys, Sir R. Steele, Mr. Prior, Mr. Addison, &c., with which, I presume, Mr. Pope has not anything to do.

The Third Volume of Mr. Pope's *Literary Correspondence*, I shall publish next Month, ORIGINALS being every day sent me, some of them, to a certain DUTCHNESS, which I am ready to produce under his own Hand.

I know not what Honours Mr. Pope would have confer'd on him:—1st. I have hung up his *Head* for my Sign; and, 2ndly, I have engraven a fine View of his *House, Gardens, &c.*, from Mr. *Rijtsbrack's* Painting, which will shortly be publish'd. But if he aims at any father Artifices, he never found himself more mistaken than he will in trifling with Me.

E. CURLL.

## QUERIES.

DR. PERCY'S MS. FOLIO OF BALLADS.—Can you or any of your readers inform me what has become of the famous manuscript volume so often referred to by Dr. Percy as the authority of original ballads inserted in his "Reliques"? Ritson, we know, went so far as to insinuate that no such volume existed in *verum natura*, but this I believe was disproved.—OXONIENSES, Wadham College.

[The Percy MS. of Ballads is now, and always has been, in the possession of the Bishop's family, who will not permit any one to copy, or even take a list of the contents. It is certainly very much to be regretted that literary men should be deprived of the advantage of comparing this interesting collection with the printed ballads. In any future edition of the *Reliques* the MS. should be accurately collated, so that the world might know what was original and what the invention of Percy himself.]

CHARTER TO THE WOMEN OF GRIMSBY.—At Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, the daughters of freemen are in possession of municipal privileges which are almost nominal to themselves, but, in the event of marriage, transferable actively to their husbands, if they be aliens, municipally. It is current at Grimsby that our proudly-revered Queen Bess fortunately observed, while then visiting the town, that the physiognomical expression of the Grimsby ladies of that period was not inviting; and, as an inducement to those gentlemen who were disposed to forego the transiency of beauty for permanent municipal advantages, her Majesty presented the ladies with a charter. Will any of your correspondents be kind enough to furnish an abstract of the charter, if practicable, or such other information as may be in his possession? Also, whether privileges of a similar nature be existent in any other borough?—S. J. CULPECK.

THE FRENCH CALENDAR.—Can you recollect the parody upon the French Calendar of the Revolutionary Tribunal? They named the months after their supposed qualities, "Nivose," "Pluviose," &c.; and some English author, whose name I forget (I rather think it was Porson), wrote some very clever lines, one of which was

Flowery, showery, bowery.

If you can print a copy of them in your journal, or tell me where I can find one, you will greatly oblige—JUNE.

CURIOUS CHARADE.—Can any of your correspondents furnish me with a solution for the following charade?—

Resting *Primum*, quod manet *ultimum*,  
Tam triste cunctis tristis ut nihil;  
Totum laboranti quietem,  
Omnipotens Deus ordinavit.

Yours truly, I. E. I. WINDSOR.

MAJOR POKKINGTON'S HERMITAGE.—I should feel obliged if you could inform me whether Major Pokkington's will respecting the hermitage at Derwentwater, as mentioned in your paper lately, is still in force; and, if so, could you oblige me with the address of the proper person to apply to for all particulars.—G. H.

## ANSWERS.

THE WORD "BULLY."—As the suggestion of your correspondents on this subject, that the word "bully" is derived from "boulayers," though apparently incorrect, has not yet been questioned, will you permit me to allude to some facts which would lead us to suspect that their ingenuity and erudition have in this case led them a little astray? It seems, on looking into its past history, to have changed its original meaning in a most singular manner. In a collection of songs called "Deuteromelia," published in 1609, we find this word occurring in "The Mariner's Glee," one of the oldest sea-songs in our language,—

And he who is a bully boy  
Come pledge me on the ground.

Here it is evidently used in its original meaning, of a jolly, merry, fellow, in which sense Shakespeare employs it. In the north of England it still means a *comrade*, or companion, and is, perhaps, a corruption of "billy," a word of similar meaning, still to be found in Scotland, and supposed to be derived from the German word "bellig." Strange to say, this and many other words, long since obsolete in England, have emigrated to America, where they are still to be found retaining their ancient meaning, though, by superficial tourists, they are often quoted as amusing specimens of Yankee or colonial slang. In the province of New Brunswick this word seems to be exceedingly popular, as it is there a general term of approbation. Some of its leading men, who are conspicuous for their size or personal appearance, have this honourable prefix attached to their names, such as Bully Hayden, or Bully Jackson, the persons who are honoured by it being universally known by this epithet—which, however, would hardly prepossess your correspondents in their favour. Should one of your contributors on this subject happen to ride through the streets of St. John on a thoroughbred, he would not, perhaps, feel complimented should he overhear the soliloquy of some admiring lumberman: "Bully! bully! bully! Well, if that isn't most of a bully horse!" Strange to say, though this word is so well known in its ancient meaning in New Brunswick, in Nova Scotia, and the neighbouring colonies, it is exclusively used in its more modern sense. I cannot help thinking that this singular change has been caused by the word bully having been employed in an ironical manner, until it has at length been solely applied to a bad-tempered, overbearing man. It does not seem improbable that a parallel may be found in the Italian word "bravo," which seems to resemble it both in its ancient and modern meaning, and appears to have undergone a similar change from the same causes, as it originally signified a generous open-hearted fellow, or, as we once used the same word in English, a *brave fellow*; though it is now employed to convey the idea of a bravo, or a ruffian. There are many instances in our language of words changing their original meaning from being used ironically, on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, such as, for instance, the term "gent," which certainly designates any thing else but a gentleman.—R. G. HALIBURTON, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

WELSH BISHOPS.—In reply to "Wakefield's" query respecting the Welsh Bishops, I beg to inform him that this subject has been most fully discussed, and that all the authorities which bear upon it have been carefully collected, and published by Messrs. Wertheim and Macintosh, in a work displaying great research and acquaintance with ecclesiastical history, entitled "Chronicles of the Ancient British Church."—M. C.

PENNY-BOYS.—I should like to know what the false imprisonment of Donnelly was for? I never heard of the case, though I am granddaughter to the late judge, Richard Malone. I have heard "Do not make a penny-boy of yourself" used as a reproach for meanness; and the boys who stood around the Dublin Four Courts, ready to hold your horse or run of an errand were called Penny-boys. I think, too, the market boys were so called; though, doubtless, for my countrymen are not stingy—the poor fellows often get 6d. than a penny for their services.—F. H. HAMILLON (late Malone).

INK FOR MANUSCRIPTS.—I beg to recommend what I have always seen used—viz., Indian ink. "Doomsday Book" was written and illuminated with it. It is preferred in consequence of its containing carbon, which never changes colour as other inks do. The book above mentioned will bear witness to this statement. The gold used is gold paint, and not gold leaf; the same with regard to silver; any other colours desired may be supplied from a paint-box. I am not aware of any book on the subject.—D. D., Liverpool.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

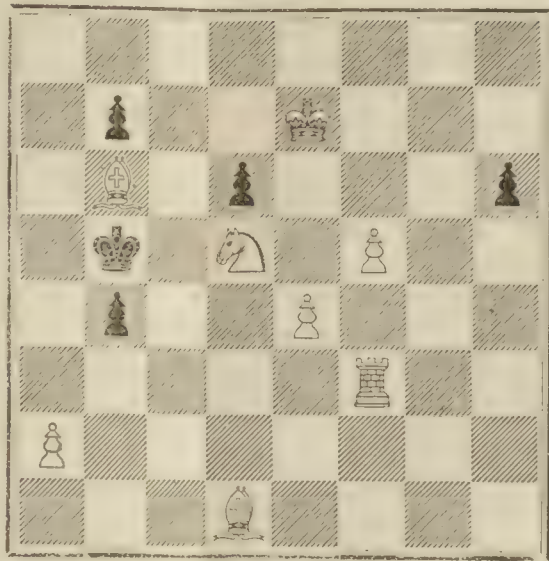
R. G.—The earlier you send, the more likely you will be to have an answer the same week.  
AZILE.—In the position given, White can do no more than draw the game.  
C. M. B., C. T. G., J. B.—The diagrams are now under examination.  
FIFTH CHESS.—We have not space to discuss the question. See the "Treatise on Odds," in the "Chess-player's Companion."  
J. N.—You must have described the position inaccurately: as you give it, the White King is in check by the Black Queen.  
E. B. C., of Hoboken.—We shall be glad of another batch whenever our valued Correspondent pleases to favour us.  
M. P.—You should join the St. George's Club. There is no other way of obtaining the practice indispensable to make a good player.  
AN AMATEUR wishing to play at Chess by correspondence will find an opponent by addressing A. B., Post-office, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 646 by Omega, Joseph Parsons, Will-o'-the-Wisp, Murdoch, Philip, Philidor, M. G. N., J. B. T., W. M. B., Ernest, W. F., Gregorius, Mercator, X. Y. Z., Windborne, Dorset, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 647 by Semper Idem, Felix, Puffendorf, Tomarus, Dervon, W. H. M., P. G. W., M. P., Sinitus, P. P., W. S. W., Oxoniensis, Clerk, Rugby-boy, G. S. S., A. Z., Sigma, Medius, A. T. F., Rusticus, Thick-head, Annabel, Lady B., D. P., A. Visser, I. J. of Hanworth, Mrs. Philodopy, F. A. S., Cantab, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF EXTERMIN by Old King Cole, J. B., F. H., of Norwich; P. T. W., Lady B., Omicron, Clerk, Rugby-boy, G. T. W., A. Winchester Gosce, B. W., F. R. S., Etionensis, Cantab, Old Salt, Clericus, Persius, O. P. Q., Sigma, Nemo, Philo-Chess, Sinitus, are correct. All others are wrong.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	P to Q 4th, or (a)	4. Kt to K B 2nd (ch)	K to K B 4th
2. Q to K 8th (ch)	R to K 3rd	5. P mates	
3. Q to K Kt 6th	Q takes Q (ch)		
(a) 1.	Q to Q 4th	3. Q takes Q (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 2nd (ch)	K to K B 4th	4. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K moves
		5. Kt or P mates	

## PROBLEM No. 649.

By Mr. W. GRIMSIAW.

## BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CONTINUATION OF THE CONSULTATION GAMES AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS-CLUB.

Game between Messrs. STAUNTON and BARNES on one side, and Messrs. LÖWENTHAL and CUNNINGHAM on the other.

## (French Opening.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
Messrs. L. & C.)	(Messrs. S. & B.)	(Messrs. L. & C.)	(Messrs. S. & B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	19. K R to Q 3rd	Q Kt to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. K R takes P	B to Q 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	21. Q to K B sq	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	22. Q Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt takes K
5. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	23. P takes Kt	B tks P (ch) (c)
6. K B to Q 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	24. Q Kt takes B	Q to K B 5th
7. Castles	Castles	25. Q Kt to Q B 6th	Q takes K Kt
8. K Kt to K Kt	Q B to K Kt 5th	(d)	(e)
9. P to K B 3rd	Q B to K R 4th	26. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to R sq (f)
10. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd (b)	27. R to K sq	Q to K R 5th
11. Q to K B 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	28. R to K 5th	R to Q sq
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th	29. Q to Q 3rd (g)	Q to K 6th (h)
13. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd	30. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th (i)
14. P to K Kt 4th	Q B to K Kt 3rd	31. R to K 2nd	P to Q 5th
15. B takes B	K R P takes B	32. R to K Kt 2nd (k)	Kt to K 6th (l)
16. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to K sq	33. R to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd (m)
17. K R to K sq	K R takes B	34. Q to K 5th (n)	Kt to K B 4th
18. K takes R	P takes Q P	35. R to K R 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd

The game was prolonged for some time, but was finally won by Black.

(a) Premature and useless.  
(b) Threatening P to Q 4th, &c.  
(c) The foregoing combination by which White wins a pawn by force, seems to have been quite unseen by their opponents.  
(d) The best move they had, and bad was the best.  
(e) They should have checked first, as we shall see in the sequel.  
(f) K to R 2nd would, perhaps, have been better, but White have so decidedly the advantage that it is almost indifferent to which square they play.  
(g) With a view to take the K Kt Pawn with the Queen.  
(h) This simple move puts an end to all Black's hopes, and leaves them with a worse game than ever.  
(i) From this point, barring blunders, White have a comparatively easy game, since their Kt cannot be prevented from going to K 4th or 6th, and thus with the Queen commanding the whole position. Advancing on the situation is, it would have been still more so if, as we observed at move 23, White had checked the King and driven him into the corner.  
(j) During the Hungarian's deliberation on this move (which lasted upwards of one hour and thirty minutes!) his colleague was compelled to leave, and another amateur took his place.  
(k) We believe it must be manifest to everybody who is at the pains to examine the moves that the play in this game is chiefly on the side of White, the opponents having scarcely a chance from the beginning. Black's attack, if they could ever be said to have got any, was lost after the first few moves. This was speedily followed by the loss of their best Pawn; and from that time they proceeded *gradatim*, getting deeper and deeper into difficulties until extrication seemed next to impossible. What, however, no skill on our own part could have accomplished the carelessness of their opponents did for them; and we have here another proof how easily a game, won by its nature, may be thrown away when the minds of the combatants become fatigued by a long sitting. Had White played the obvious move of Kt to K 4th, the adverse game was not to be saved.  
(l) This caps even the previous blunder, and actually loses the Knight! Had they retreated the Queen one square farther, so great was the superiority of their position, they might even now have saved the game. For example—  
33. Q to her 2nd  
34. Q to K 5th (best)  
35. R to K R 3rd (ch)  
(Kt takes P (ch), &c., gives Black a still worse game.)  
36. R to K R 4th, or \* R to K—  
37. P takes K  
38. Q takes Q P (ch)  
39. Q takes Q P (ch)  
40. R takes Q  
41. P takes P (ch)  
42. P to K B 4th  
43. Q takes Q  
44. P takes K  
45. P takes K  
46. P takes K  
47. P takes K  
48. P takes K  
49. P takes K  
50. P takes K  
51. P takes K  
52. P takes K  
53. P takes K  
54. P takes K  
55. P takes K  
56. P takes K  
57. P takes K  
58. P takes K  
59. P takes K  
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89. P takes K  
90. P takes K  
91. P takes K  
92. P takes K  
93. P takes K  
94. P takes K  
95. P takes K  
96. P takes K  
97. P takes K  
98. P takes K  
99. P takes K  
100. P takes K

## CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A brilliant little *recontre* between Dr. RAPHAEL and Mr. MONTGOMERY.

## (Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Dr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Dr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	8. P takes K P	B takes Kt
2. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	9. Q B to K Kt 5th	K to Q 2nd
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	(ch)	
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	10. P to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	11. B takes Q	B takes Q
6. Castles	Q Kt to Q 5th	12. B to K 8th	Mate.
7. B takes K B P	K to K 2nd		

(a) Capitally played. If White take the Bishop, then follows Kt to K Kt 5th, &c.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 297.—By C. M. B., Dundee.  
White: K at K Kt 5th, R at Q 7th, B at K B 3rd, Kt at Q 6th; P's at K R 6th, K B 2nd, and Q Kt 2nd.  
Black: K at Q 5th; P's at K R 2nd, K B 5th, and Q Kt 6th.  
White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 298.—By PETROFF, the famous Russian Player.  
White: K at K B 7th, R at Q R 8th, Kt at K 4th, P at K R 4th  
Black: K at K R 2nd, B at Q 6th, Kt at K B 4th; P's at K R 4th, K Kt 3rd, and Q 2nd.  
White to play and mate in five moves.



## TESTIMONIAL TO THE MAYOR OF GRAVESEND.

THIS superb piece of plate, value two hundred guineas, has lately been presented to W. F. Dobson, Esq., of Gravesend, under the circumstances detailed in the following inscription:—



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF GRAVESEND.

Presented by the inhabitants of the borough of Gravesend and its neighbourhood to WILLIAM FRANCIS DOBSON, Esq., M.A., in acknowledgment of his valuable services as Mayor of that borough during the years 1854 and 1855; his general courtesy, kindness, and hospitality, and his liberal support of all the charitable and public institutions of the town; and in testimony of the esteem and regard in which he is personally held.

The testimonial consists of a centre ornament, with six branches for lights; and a basket and three drooping dishes for flowers. The support is formed of vine stems entwined with hops; and around the base are the figures of Wisdom, Justice (with a model of the Gravesend mace), and Benevolence, with the emblem of hospitality. The whole has been ably designed and executed by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The dinner at which the presentation was made took place at Gravesend; the Earl of Darnley in the chair. At the same time was presented to Mrs. Dobson a portrait of Mr. Dobson, painted by Mr. Brigstocke, of Upper Gloucester-place.

**THE MODEL GOVERNMENT IN ITALY.**—A remarkable scene took place at Frascati on the occasion of the inauguration of the railway from Rome to that delightful *villeggiatura*. Among the grandees present were Cardinal Antonelli and Cardinal Altieri. The latter is possessed of impossible *sang-froid*, a circumstance which prevents the public from finding out whether he is a humourist, or whether he is, like the Bishop of Arras, a dupe to bigotry and fanaticism. The railway, it should be premised, is not more than fifteen miles in length, and its construction has occupied no less than seven years. At the dinner which concluded the ceremony, Monsignor Altieri praised the contractors, with a grave face, for the rapidity and energy with which they had constructed the undertaking, and went on to express his gratification at being present at a fête which gave so triumphant a contradiction to all who charged the Court of Rome with being hostile to the progress of civilisation. "Rome (continued the Cardinal) has ever been what it more than ever is to-day—the centre of Italian prosperity, industry, commerce, science—all that is calculated to promote civilisation flourishes in the capital of the olden world. Rome worthily represents the rest of Italy." The Cardinal then "invited" the guests to drink a bumper in token of their assent to what he had just uttered; but they evidently did not share the enthusiasm evinced by the right rev. prelate, and three-fourths of them, maintaining the deepest silence, left their glasses untouched on the table. The company, which numbered 160 *invités*, then returned to Rome. To preserve "order," the Government had provided exactly double the number of gendarmes. Thus it is that order reigns at Rome. Truly the Cardinal was not so far wrong when he stated that the Pontifical metropolis adequately represented the rest of the peninsula. "Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

**THE TOMB OF NICHOLAS.**—St. Petersburg is as gay and as beautiful as ever. We have been to the fortress to look at the tomb of Nicholas; and it gave me a painful sensation to see it, and to know that beneath that sarcophagus, all decorated with flowers, was lying the remains of one I had so constantly seen, and I could not realise the idea that he was indeed there. If he can only look down, poor man, upon what is passing here, it must indeed be a galling thing to see how soon he is forgotten. No one ever mentions him; or if by chance they do, it is to congratulate themselves that he is gone. His virtues are all forgotten, and his vices only magnified. Who is it that says "Men's virtues are writ in sand, their vices in brass?" Well, that is exemplified in the case of Nicholas in a surprising manner; he does not seem to have one friend. What an end to come to, that he, before whom all trembled and were submissive, should have been so nearly forgotten before he was cold in his grave.—*Letter from St. Petersburg.*

**RECRUITING IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The *Globe* says:—"We have received the following from a correspondent in the United States upon whose statements we can confidently rely:—June 15, 1856.—With respect to the action of the Neutral Law of the United States, you will be surprised to learn that recruiting is carried on at St. Louis (State of Messina and Louisville), Kentucky, with drum beating, colours flying, with officers in regimentals, and by men embodied and regimented, for the army of General Walker, at Niagara; and that the embarkation of troops for General Walker's army at various ports of the United States is daily taking place without the slightest interference of the authorities in this country. The recruiting is carried on with the avowed object of making a hostile descent on the island of Cuba."

## THE HAMPSTEAD-HEATH QUESTION.

It will be seen, from our report of the proceedings in the House of Commons on Friday night week, that arrangements are going forward for the purchase of Hampstead-heath on equitable terms. The statement was made by Lord Robert Grosvenor in the course of a discussion on the "Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill." With a view to prevent Sir Thomas Wilson from making use of the provisions of this bill—as it was understood he would otherwise have done—to grant leases for building on Hampstead-heath the following amendment was proposed:

The Court shall not be at liberty to grant any application under this Act, in any case where the applicant, or any party entitled, has previously applied to either House of Parliament for a private Act to effect the same or a similar object, and has not obtained such Act.

Mr. Malins fought stoutly against the proposal to limit the Baronet's

right to do what he will with his own, but he was not able to persuade the House of Commons to see the question in the same light as he did. After all that could be said against it the clause was carried, amidst great cheering, by a majority of 42.

As regards the statement made by Lord Robert Grosvenor, we trust that it will prove correct; although, judging from what was said by the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day, in reply to the metropolitan deputation, we need not rely much upon his advocacy of the proposed scheme for securing Hampstead-heath to the public. On that occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was quite prepared to admit that the preservation of the heath would be a great metropolitan improvement, of the highest advantage to the public; but the great difficulty was to find the funds by which its purchase should be effected. If it were taken from the Consolidated Fund then they might have members for Cornwall, for Dublin, Manchester, Edinburgh, and other places, jumping up and complaining that these sums were lavished on metropolitan improvements alone. As regards the proposal that Hampstead-heath should be purchased by funds arising out of the surplus of the coal-tax, the Metropolitan Board of Works, he thought, was invested with the power, but they seemed themselves to think otherwise. With reference to the surplus of the coal-duties, the Government was under a pledge that it should not even continue till 1862, if the charges upon it were liquidated previously. He did not know at that moment what those charges were, nor what the purchase-money for Hampstead-heath might be, but he presumed there would be the common rights of pasture to be purchased as well as the manorial rights of Sir T. M. Wilson, as the lord.

Sir B. Hall, M.P., who accompanied the deputation, remarked that the important point was to secure Hampstead-heath at once, for if the present lord of the manor died either his brother or his nephew could at once build all over the heath. He contended that the Metropolitan Board of Works had full power, under the Local Management Act, to purchase the heath; but, if they had not, they could give notice and come to Parliament for further powers. What he therefore suggested was this: let the Metropolitan Board give notice and place a bill in the hands of his noble friend Lord Robert Grosvenor, authorising the Government to apply the surplus of the present coal-duties for that purpose; and then upon such security, when it was ascertained what the charges upon the coal-duties were likely to be and what surplus was remaining, the Government in all probability would advance the money.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, although pressed pretty hard on the subject, said he could not give any promise upon the subject; but he admitted that in the event of a surplus of coal-duties the object had a fair claim upon that fund.

The spot depicted in the Engraving we have given this week will be easily recognised by those who are familiar with the beauties of Hampstead-heath. As for the great majority of denizens of the huge "wilderness of brick and mortar" called London, they know no more of the beautiful lanes and walks which lie within an hour's omnibus ride north-west of the Bank than they do of Petropaulowski, or Lake Ngami.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL REGIMENT OF KENFREW MILITIA.

THE recent inspection and review of this fine regiment presented great cause for congratulation upon its high state of efficiency. "The regiment," says the *Paisley Journal*, "had a splendid appearance, the men being all fitted with their new clothing, which does great credit to the regimental tailoring department. We are happy to learn that the General ordered his most unqualified approval of the efficiency of the corps, in every department, to be made known to all ranks."

Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B., held his half-yearly inspection at the Barracks, at Paisley, on May 17th; and on the 19th his Lordship reviewed the regiment at Hawkhead, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow. "After the usual salute," says the *Paisley Journal*, "they marched past in slow and quick time; after which they were formed into line, when Major Hamilton put them through the manual and platoon exercise. Nothing could surpass the excellent manner in which this was done. They were as steady as a regiment of Guards in Hyde-park. Colonel Napier then took command, and put them through various evolutions, such as forming in line in different ways and positions, forming squares, company and file firing, skirmishing, charging, &c. We were particularly pleased with the charge up hill in line, when the pipers played in rear 'The Campbells are coming.' Major Hamilton now took command, and closed the business of as good a field-day as we could wish for, by passing the men through some well-executed movements. The Earl of Glasgow very kindly ordered that all classes should be admitted to the review. His Lordship and the Countess, with Lady Napier and a few more of the higher classes, honoured the regiment with their presence.

On the 21st the Earl of Glasgow entertained the whole corps at an excellent dinner at Hawkhead; previously to which there was a pre-arranged programme of races and other sports.

The accompanying illustration of the Pipers and portion of the Band is engraved from a photograph, ably executed by Mr. George M'Kenzie, of Paisley.

## THE BUTTERWORTH TESTIMONIAL.

A VERY gratifying testimonial of public esteem has recently been presented to General W. J. Butterworth, C.B., late Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. The gift originated in a public meeting held at Singapore, on March 30, 1855, when the inhabitants of the settlement resolved to present General Butterworth with a piece of plate, of not less value than £500 sterling, as a mark of the high sense entertained by them of his valuable services as Governor of the above settlements, for a period of nearly twelve years. It was also resolved by the ladies of Singapore, to present Mrs. Butterworth with a silver tea and coffee service; and, furthermore, General Butterworth was requested to sit for his portrait, to be placed in the Townhall of Singapore, in memory of the esteem and respect in which he is held by all classes of the community. The portrait has accordingly been painted, and will be transmitted to Singapore by an early opportunity; and the plate, which has also been completed, has been presented to General and Mrs. Butterworth, now in England.

General Butterworth, who has received these distinguished honours, was trained at the Hon. East India Company's military establishment, Addiscombe, and passed for the Artillery. Previously, however, to his quitting England for India, actuated by the prospect of more speedy promotion, he sought and received permission to exchange into the infantry of the Madras Presidency, whither he proceeded in 1818. On his arrival he obtained a Lieutenantancy in the Second Battalion 19th (now 38th) Regiment, and was appointed to the Rifle corps.

He subsequently joined the Light Field Division of the Mahratta army, under the late Sir Theophilus Pritzer, K.C.B., and was at the siege of Ghopart Droog. On the day of assault the company of the Rifles to which Lieutenant Butterworth was attached not being detailed for duty, he earnestly volunteered, and was allowed to accompany the assaulting party. For his services on this occasion he was in 1821 made Adjutant of the 38th Native Infantry.

In 1822 he was compelled to proceed to England on medical certificate. On his return, having in the mean time attained the rank of Captain, he joined the army in Ava, under Sir Archibald Campbell, and in 1825-26 was in most of the skirmishes with the enemy, and at the taking of Moolawm. At the termination of hostilities he was nominated Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army; and, in 1828, promoted to the Assistant Quartermaster-Generalship, in which capacity he was posted in 1834 to the western column of attack on Coorg, under the command of the late Brigadier Sir David Foulis, K.C.B., and was three times wounded whilst heading the advance to the capture of the several stockades in the Higgular Ghauts. For his services at this period he received the special thanks of Government in general orders, and was recommended for the Order of the Bath.

On the formation of the field force, under command of Brigadier-General Taylor, C.B., Captain Butterworth was again detached, as Assistant Quartermaster-General of that force, and distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly in the attack on the Khonds at Nowgaum, on 1st June, 1836. During this campaign he attained his Majority. At the restoration of peace he returned to head-quarters, obtained the thanks of Government, and was shortly afterwards made Companion of the Bath.

Having from time to time acted as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, Major Butterworth was in 1839 permanently appointed to that office. In 1841 he obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment; and in the same year, being again obliged to seek the restoration of his shattered health, he went on medical certificate to the Cape of Good Hope. During his visit to that colony he was presented to the Earl of Ellenborough, then on his way to assume the Govern-



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO GENERAL W. J. BUTTERWORTH, C.B.

ment of India; by whom, in 1843, he was appointed Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Lieutenant-Colonel Butterworth was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Regiment during his tenure of that important office—a period of twelve years, two of which were passed in the Australian colonies in consequence of the declining state of his health; which, eventually, in March, 1855, forced him to relinquish the government of the Strait of Malacca, just as he had attained the rank of Major-General.

The able manner in which Major-General Butterworth discharged the arduous duties intrusted to him is amply testified in a letter from the Government of India; and also by the addresses presented to him on his vacating the government for a time, and afterwards on his final resignation of it. The importance of this highly-honourable post may be estimated by the fact of the annual trade of the three settlements amounting to upwards of ten millions sterling.

The Plate consists of a centre ornament, thirty-nine inches high, and two side ornaments, twenty-two inches high; total value, £700. The centre ornament has branches for nine lights and four glass dishes for flowers, &c. The base supports a very rich group of figures, representing Commerce exhibiting to Britannia a portrait of the General: with the figures of a Chinese, a Malay, and an Indian Jew, over whom Britannia holds her shield in allusion to her protection. The Standard of the East India Company is also introduced. The inscription follows:—

Presented to Major-General W. J. BUTTERWORTH, C.B., by the Inhabitants of Singapore, to mark their sense of the important services rendered to the Settlement during the period of his Government—to express their acknowledgment for the readiness with which he at all times identified himself with the true interests of the place, and to record their admiration of the ability and energy which characterised his administration as Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, from 1843 to 1855.

The two accompanying ornaments support baskets for flowers, and are enriched respectively with a group of tigers under pitcher-plants, and a buffalo with two deer under fern-trees.

The Ladies' Testimonial consists of an elegant Silver Tea and Coffee Service, and was accompanied by an address stating it to be presented—

To Mrs. Butterworth, by the ladies of Singapore, whose names are hereon inscribed, to testify their regard, and in affectionate remembrance of her uniform courtesy and kindness to them during the period of eleven years in which her husband, Major-General Butterworth, C.B., was Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. December, 1855. (Then follow the names of the several lady subscribers to the Testimonial.)

The plate has been executed by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The centre-piece and companion ornaments are highly characteristic designs, beautifully worked in the metal.

## RESTORATION OF GAMSTON CHURCH.

THIS is a work of very considerable historical as well as architectural interest, and is therefore entitled to special detail.

The church of the parish of Gamston is situated about three miles from Retford, on the banks of the river Idle, and on the borders of what was formerly Sherwood Forest. Mr. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A., to whom the restoration was confided, in his professional report gives the following account of the original structure and the changes which have been made in it from time to time:—"The Church of St. Peter, Gamston, consists of a nave, with south aisle, chancel, and western tower. There has been a north porch, which has been destroyed. The pillars, and four arches, by which the aisle is separated from the nave, and also the chancel arch, are of the end of the thirteenth century, and of good design. The capitals of the pillars are of peculiar and curious design. The north wall, to half its height, is probably of the same date; the clerestory having been added at a later period. The aisle walls are also probably partly of the same date, although the windows have been inserted later. The north and south doorways are both walled up, but would probably be found to agree in date with the earliest portions of the church. The clerestory and roofs are of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, as are the windows generally. The chancel is a structure of the sixteenth century, and of a size and height not proportioned to the scale of the church. The tower is a remarkably fair structure, quite early, in the Perpendicular style;—it is, in fact, much the finest tower in the neighbourhood."

The oldest part of the Church now standing (says the writer of a judicious article in the *Derbyshire Courier*) is attributed by Mr. Scott to the end of the thirteenth century; but a church was existing here before the end of the twelfth century, as may be seen in Thoroton (art. Misson), where the Church of Gamston is confirmed to the Canons of Mathersey, against the Abbot and Canons of Welbeck, in the year 1192.

The founders of the Monastery of Gilbertines at Mathersey were the Lords of Gamston, though they took their name from Mathersey, and





GENERAL BUTTERWORTH.—FROM THE PICTURE PAINTED FOR THE TOWNHALL, SINGAPORE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

were called De Marcey, or De Marisco. They were the founders of the Churches of Bolton, Marishey (Bawtry?), and Misson, which, as well as Gamston, they gave to the Priory of Mattersey; and "all the right which they claimed in the said isle and churches was confirmed to the Priors and Canons of Mattersey in 1192." The Priory was founded probably about 1180.

From the De Marceys were descended the Monbouchers, Lords of Gamston, whose arms were on the monumental effigy of a knight lying in the chancel. This knight was probably Sir Nicholas Monboucher, on whom, and his wife Margaret, were settled vast estates in this county, on his marriage in 1366. He died in 1385. A son of his, Ralph Monboucher, has been commemorated on a piece of painted glass in the window of the chancel, on which might be traced "Orate pro bono statu Radulphi." According to a memorandum in the register, in 1669, by John Davies, Rector, Ralph died without issue, and the family became extinct.

Through Margaret his wife, relict of John Foljambe, Sir Thomas Thurland became possessed of the manors of Houghton-on-the-Idle and Gamston. He had also the manor of West Drayton. These manors afterwards became the property of the Earl of Clare, from whom they passed into the possession of the Duke of Newcastle, the present proprietor.

As Mr. Scott says the tower is quite early in the Perpendicular style, which style commenced towards the end of the reign of Edward III. (who died in 1370), we must suppose this part of the church was built by Sir Nicholas soon after his marriage, or in the course of the next twenty years, at the end of which he died. The tower itself, though it is a handsome structure, and has evidently been built by skilful workmen, seems, in one respect, to have been strangely mismanaged—the tower does not stand square with the nave and chancel, but is inclined to an angle of about eight degrees to the north of west, while the other parts are nearly due east and west. This deviation cannot have been caused by accident or carelessness, since it has given the workmen much additional trouble

to connect the tower with the nave at so inconvenient an angle. Why did they depart from the original line?

The only answer appears to be this. They made use of the compass to ascertain what they believed to be the true north, and they corrected it by the error, as they conceived, of the original builders. If this be the right answer, the deviation from the true meridian will be in accordance with the variation due at the period in which the tower was built. The variation of the needle from the true meridian was first publicly noticed in 1576; and, it appears, according to the best calculations that have been made about this variation, and the tables constructed from them, that two dates are attached to the period of eight degrees, deviation to the north of west, or east of north (which is the same thing), viz., 1363 and 1601. Of these two the earlier agrees best with the period assigned by Mr. Scott to the erection of the tower, for he says, "It is quite early in the Perpendicular style," which extends from about 1377 to 1485. We may assume, then, that the tower of Gamston Church was built towards the end of the reign of Edward III., and, if so, it was probably constructed at the expense of Sir Nicholas Monboucher, who died in 1385.

When the builders of the tower determined to place it on a different line of meridian from the older part of the church, they no doubt reckoned that it would be necessary ere long to rebuild the nave and chancel, and that the line which they had adopted would be the one to which the rest of the structure would be made conformable. Had this happened we should have had a case of *orientation*, as it is called, differing throughout the whole church from that of the true meridian. As such cases are not unfrequently met with, it is very possible that the cause in all cases may have been the same. By comparing the probable age of the structure, in those instances, with a table of variations (such as has been alluded to), that question might be determined. The reasons usually assigned for these anomalies are by no means satisfactory. Aubrey supposed that the founders of our churches having "watched and prayed all night on the vigil of the dedication, took that part of the horizon where the sun arose for the east; which is the reason of the great variation of the position of churches as to the due east, and he says that he has made trial of some churches, and found the length of the church to point to that part of the horizon where the sun arises on the day of the Saint to whom it is dedicated." (Aubrey on Gentilism, quoted in Southey's "Commonplace Book," iii., p. 372). But this hypothesis is overthrown by "the difference of orientation in churches under the same invocation."—*Hand-book of Ecclesiology*, p. 40.

Mr. Scott says—"The chancel is of the sixteenth century, and of a size and height by no means proportioned to the scale of the church." In the register is a memorandum by the Rev. John Davies, Rector in 1669, which states that on a pane of glass in the window of the church was inscribed—"Baker, Rectoris de Gamulston, qui istum cancellum fieri fecit Ano. Dom. MD XVII." As there is a space between D and X, and this date is earlier than might have been expected, it is probable that MDLXVII was in the original.

Thoresby further mentions—"Within the rails of the altar on the floor is a gravestone, on which is represented a priest consecrating the wine." This is now built into the south wall in an upright position. It is a curious specimen of a peculiar class of incised slabs. The recumbent effigy of a priest, now placed on the north side of the altar, is well worthy of notice, though bearing marks of mutilation in former times. He is vested in chasuble, albe, stole, and manipule. The effigy of a knight at the west end of the aisle is supposed to be that of Sir



THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, GAMSTON, NOTTS, RESTORED.

Nicholas Monboucher, mentioned above. It seems originally to have been in the chancel, and before the restoration was built into the north wall.

Two slabs, inscribed with Maltese crosses, were also discovered during the recent repairs, built up into the south wall; these are probably as early as the eleventh century.

The restoration of this very interesting edifice originated with the Duke of Newcastle, the owner of the whole parish, with the exception of the Rector's glebe. The Duke has contributed two-thirds to the restoration of the nave, aisle, and tower, and the rebuilding of the porch. The chancel has been restored by the Rev. John Twells, the Rector. The whole building has had new roofs, and the walls have been put into thorough repair, and renewed in many places. The windows have been newly glazed by Welch, of Retford. The nave and aisle have been relaid with small black and red tiles. The chancel has been floored with Minton's decorated tiles. The sittings are open, and entirely composed of oak. The pulpit, of a bold and handsome character, is of oak, on a stone basement. The desk is open and placed opposite to the pulpit. The chancel seats are of a suitable character and are placed stall-wise. The communion rails, made from a design by Mr. Scott, are executed by Skidmore, of Coventry, who has also supplied the chancel corona and the standards for lighting the church. The edifice has been effectually heated with hot air by Haden, of Trowbridge, at the joint expense of the parish and the Rector. The Commandments have, with great judgment, been placed on a large space of the wall above the chancel arch, in old English character, by Castell, of London.

The whole restoration has been conducted from the plans and designs of Mr. George Gilbert Scott. The whole expense has been—for the church about £1620; chancel, £415; £2035 for the whole restoration. The church was reopened on Dec. 20 last.



PIERS, ETC., OF THE ROYAL RENFREWSHIRE MILITIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MACKENZIE, FAISLEY.





HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.—(SEE PAGE 105.)







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